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# REGISTER

OF



## FORT DUQUESNE:

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

WITH AN

### Introductory Essay and Notes

BY REV. A. A. LAMBING, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE DIOCESES OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY," ETC., ETC.;  
PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO VALLEY CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND MEMBER OF SEVERAL  
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

*Historia quoquo modo scripta delectat.*

PITTSBURG, PA. :

PRINTED BY MYERS, SHINKLE & CO., CORNER WOOD STREET AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

1885.

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THE  
BAPTISMAL REGISTER  
OF  
FORT DUQUESNE,  
*Pennsylvania*  
(From June, 1754, to Dec., 1756.)

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WITH AN  
INTRODUCTORY ESSAY AND NOTES,  
BY REV. A. A. LAMBING, A. M.,

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## PREFACE.

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THE accounts of the labors, sacrifices and martyrdoms of the early missionaries of this country must ever form one of the most interesting pages of our history. Not religion only, but the sciences—geography, geology, medicine, philology, ethnology—must recognize them among her most faithful, though not, perhaps, her most speculative advocates. History especially finds them her truest witnesses. Penetrating ever more and more deeply into the virgin wilds, their mission brought them into contact with the aborigines in a manner which led them to study these children of the forest in a light the most favorable for learning the past of their history or mythology, the present of their manners and customs, religious, political, military and social, and their ideas of a future existence when their career in this land of exile was terminated. Nothing could exceed the zeal and intrepidity of these early missionaries; and though prejudiced, and in some cases ignorant historians, have without reason labored to impute motives to them unworthy of their high calling, the whole tenor of their lives stands, and will ever stand, as the best refutation of the groundless calumny. Contrasting them with the “Apostle of the Indians,” Mr. Bancroft, who will hardly be suspected of partiality for the sons of Ignatius of Loyola, or Francis of Assisi, was forced by the weight of truth to pay them this tribute: “The religious zeal of the French bore the cross to the banks of the St. Mary and the confines of Lake Superior, and looked wistfully towards the homes of the Sioux in the valley of the Mississippi, five years before the New England Eliot had addressed the tribe of Indians that dwelt within six miles of Boston harbor.”\*

The following pages will form another slight tribute to the zeal and fidelity of these illustrious pioneers of Christian truth and civilization.

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\**History of the United States*, (centenary edition,) vol. II., p. 308.

The history of the discovery and publication of the following *Register* is thus briefly told me by Mr. John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., in a letter dated October 1, 1882. "I was the first one to call attention to the fact that there were in Canada registers kept at French posts in this country; and when Mr. de Courcy was writing the sketches, we got, through Hon. Jacques Niger, lists of the missionaries at Fort Duquesne, Ticonderoga, and other points. In writing up the diocese of Pittsburg we used this material. After a time Bishop O'Connor wrote to me to ask me to have the Fort Duquesne *Register* copied in Canada. I accordingly did so. After another interval in the course of our correspondence he mentioned the interest it had excited, and the desire of many to copy it. I then offered to print it in my Cramoisy series of tracts, limited to one hundred copies, and to give him thirty out of the one hundred. He agreed to my proposal." Mr. Shea then remarks that a gentleman "had the assurance, in a note to *Potter's American Monthly*, to say that his father had paid for the printing. He got a copy from me gratis, and never paid a single cent of the cost of printing. . . . He had nothing at all to do with it." But this person was not the only one to fall into error in regard to the unearthing of this little volume. When I was writing the newspaper sketches from which my *History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny* took its origin, I stated that the *Register* had been printed at the expense of Bishop O'Connor; and I did so on what I regarded as the best authority I could have at the time.

A translation of the *Register*, now before me, appeared in the *Pittsburg Daily Gazette*, in July, 1858, presumably from the pen of Mr. Neville B. Craig, but it is not entirely free from error, as we shall see further on.

In the following pages the original of Mr. Shea's publication is given, with permission, as it was printed by him from the copy obtained in the archives of Montreal; no change has been made in any particular and the capitals and punctuation are presumably those made by the good missionaries who, more than a century and a quarter ago, used the virgin forests here as God's first temple. In the translation I have been rather literal than free; studying as much as possible to preserve the style of the original. The notes, by which I

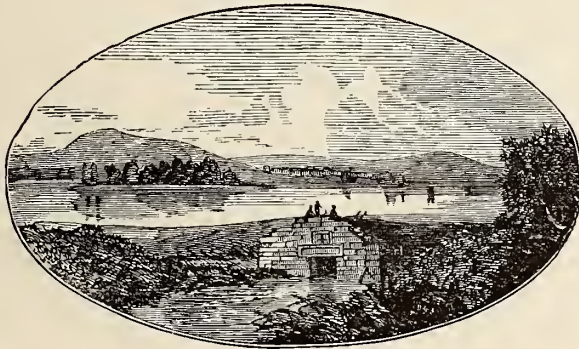


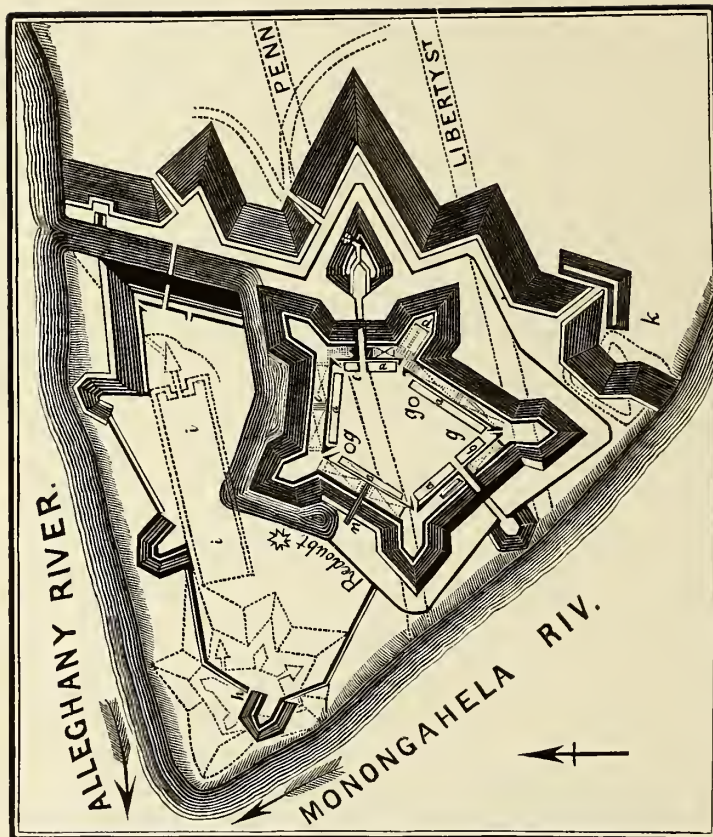
have endeavored to illustrate the text for the benefit of those who may not be able to do so for themselves, must stand on their own merits, and they are appended for what they are worth ; but it is hoped they will tend to throw light upon some points that may not be clear to the mind of the general reader.

To enable the reader the better to understand the circumstances from which the *Register* took its origin, an Introductory Essay accompanies the translation, in which the occupation of Western Pennsylvania by the French, and their final expulsion, will be found sufficiently explained.

In conclusion, I cannot but feel that this little work, illustrating, as it does, not only our early religious, but also our secular history, will be acceptable to the people of this part of our State, and will be regarded by Americans of every part of the country as a valuable addition to historical libraries.

PITTSBURG, PA., February, 1885.





*a*, Barracks, already built. *b*, Commandant's House, not built. *c*, Store House. *d, d*, Powder Magazines. *e*, Casemate, complete. *f* Store House for Flour, &c. *g*, Wells, in two of which are pumps. *h*, Fort Duquesne. *i, i*, Horn Work to cover French Barracks. *k*, First Fort Pitt, destroyed. *n*, Sally Port.

## INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

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### The French in Western Pennsylvania.

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THE spirit which animated the early French emigrants to this country, was one of zeal, exploration and traffic, rather than of colonization. Whether they were missionaries, spurred on by the love of souls, or explorers, incited by ambition, or traders, urged on by cupidity, they were ever penetrating more and more deeply into the western wilds. It is to this restless spirit that we are to attribute, in a great measure, their limited success in colonizing the country, and their consequent failure in obtaining a firm footing; for it is a well known fact that, while they opened up the country to others, they did not succeed in laying the foundation of a permanent possession of it for themselves; and when it was finally wrested from them by the English, the number of settlers was very small for a nation that had held possession for more than a century and a half.<sup>1</sup>

In their early incursions into the far west, they were obliged, owing to the presence of the dreaded Iroquois,<sup>2</sup> who dwelt south of

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<sup>1</sup>The population of New France in 1754 was 55,000. With Louisiana and Acadia it might be a little more than 80,000. The English colonies numbered at the same time about 1,160,000 white inhabitants.—*Montcalm & Wolf*, Parkman, vol. I. p. 20.

<sup>2</sup>"Among all the barbarous nations of the continent," says Mr. Parkman, "the Iroquois of New York stand paramount. Elements which among other tribes were crude, confused and embryotic, were among them systematized and concentered into an established polity. The Iroquois was the Indian of Indians. A thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage, he is perhaps an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter.—*The Jesuits in North America*, p. XLVII. "The name *Iroquois* is purely French, and is formed from the term *Hira* or *Hero*, which means *I have said*,—with which these Indians close all their addresses, as the Latins did of old with their *dixi*,—and of *Koue*, which is a cry sometimes of sadness, when it is prolonged, and sometimes of joy, when it is pronounced shorter. Their proper name is Agonnonsionni, which means *cabin-makers*, because they build them much more solid than other Indians."—Charlevoix, *History of New France*, Mr. J. G. Shea's translation, vol. II.

Lake Ontario,<sup>3</sup> to make a circuitous route. At first they were accustomed to ascend the St. Lawrence<sup>4</sup> river to the mouth of the Ottawa, and continuing up that stream, reach the upper lakes by means of Lake Nipissing, French river and Georgian bay. Subsequently, when Fort Frontenac, or Cataracoui, was built at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, they were enabled to change their course, and, following the St. Lawrence to its source in that lake, pass, by means of the small lakes, rivers and bays that intervene, to the southern extremity of Georgian bay. Still later they went by lakes Ontario, Erie,<sup>5</sup> and Huron;<sup>6</sup> and, finally, by the Allegheny<sup>7</sup> and Ohio<sup>8</sup> rivers.

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p. 189. In his notes to Father Joques' *Novum Belgium—New Netherlands*—Mr. Shea gives a somewhat different derivation of the term, remarking: "The name they gave themselves was Kagingehage or Gannieguéhage or Agnéguéronon, the termination *hage* or *ronon* meaning *people*. The name of the tribe was Ganniagwari, meaning *she bear*, which the neighboring tribes of the Algonquin tongue translated to Maqua, the source of our word Mohawk. The Mohawks with the Oneidas (Onneiout), Onondagas (Onontagué), Cayugas (Goiogouen), and Senecas (Tsonnon-touan), formed a league called in the Mohawk language, Hotinnonchiendi, in the Seneca Hodenosaunee, and meaning, 'They form a cabin,'" (pp. 48, 49). Mr. Samuel G. Drake gives still another account of this famous confederation: "The Mohawks, sometimes called Wabingi, are said to have been the oldest of the confederacy, and that the Onayauts (Oneidas) were the first that joined them by putting themselves under their protection. The Onondagos were the next, then the Teuontowanos, or Sinikers, (Senecas), then the Cuiukguos, (Cayugas). The Tuscaroras, from Carolina, joined them about 1712, but were not formally admitted into the confederacy until about ten years after that. The addition of this new tribe gained them the name of 'the Six Nations,' according to most writers; but it will appear that they were called the Six Nations long before the last named period."—Drake's *Indians of North America*, p. 500.

<sup>3</sup>"Ontara in Huron means a lake, Ontariio, beautiful lake."—Charlevoix, vol. II., p. 84, note. In Marquette and Hennipin's map, drawn in 1687, it is called Frontenac or Ontario.—*Early History of Illinois*, Sydney Breeze, p. 98. It was also called Lake St. Louis.—Parkman's *Jesuits*, p. 143, note. In Father Joques' *Novum Belgium* it is named Lac des Yroquois.

<sup>4</sup>Jacques Cartier called the St. Lawrence "the River of Hochelaga," or, "the Great River of Canada."—Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*, p. 183. The name was first given to the bay only, because Cartier entered it on the 10th of August, 1535, the feast of St. Lawrence.—Charlevoix, vol. I. p. 115. On Marquette and Hennipin's map, it is called the River of Cataracoui or the River of the Iroquois.—*Early History of Illinois*, p. 98.

<sup>5</sup>It takes its name from the Erie tribe of Indians that at one time dwelt south of it, and were also called Erigas, Eriehronon, and Riguehronon, and who were pro-



As early as the winter of 1669-70, or in the spring of the latter year, Robert Chevalier de la Salle,<sup>9</sup> penetrated to the upper waters of the Allegheny, and descending that stream and the Ohio as far as the falls, where the city of Louisville, Kentucky, now stands, returned. But he has left only the merest reference to this expedition

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bably the Carantouans of Champlain.—Parkman's *Jesuits*, p. XLVI, note. The tribe, and, after it, the lake, were also called *The Cats*, from the number of wild cats which were found in their country.—Charlevoix, vol. II. p. 266, note. It was called the lake of Conti by La Salle out of gratitude to his friend the Count de Conti.—Parkman's *La Salle*, p. 116, note. On Laet's map it is called Grand Lac. On Marquette and Hennipin's map it is called Lake Erie or Lake of the Cats. This is the popular derivation of the name of this inland sea; but it is not accepted by all students of our early history. There are many who combat it, and, I think, successfully; maintaining that the Indian word which the French translated "cat," or 'chat,' does not mean *wild cat*, but *raccoon*, and should so be translated into English. According to this theory, which I must confess I regard as the correct one, the word *Erie* was derived from the Huron term *Tiron*, which the French pronounced *Tee-roon*, or Tu-era-kak; the Onondaga word for raccoon. In support of this derivation of the word, I shall quote the following extracts from two authorities. Dr. O' Callaghan gives the subjoined: "There is on one of these islands, (in the west end of Lake Erie), so great a number of *cats* that the Indians killed as many as nine hundred of them in a very short time."—*Memoir of the Indians*, 1718, Col. Doc., N. Y., IX. 886. Side by side with this, place the following, written some forty years later by a man of no mean intelligence who was a prisoner with the Indians and occasionally on the spot. "Some of the Wyandots or Ottawas frequently make their winter hunt in these islands, (the same islands.) Though excepting wild fowl and fish, there is scarcely any game here but raccoons, which are amazingly plenty, and exceedingly large and fat, as they feed upon the wild rice which grows in abundance in wet places round these islands. It is said that each hunter in one winter will catch one thousand raccoons." And again, "As the raccoons here lodge in the rocks, the trappers make their wooden traps at the mouth of the holes; and as they go daily to look at their traps in the winter season, they generally find them filled with raccoons."—*Col. Smith's Captivity*, pp. 81, 82.

<sup>6</sup>So named from the tribe of Indians on its northeastern shore, which the French called Hurons, though their name was properly Yendat.—Charlevoix, vol. II. p. 71. The origin of the term Huron is traced by Mr. Parkman to the grotesque manner in which the Indians wore their hair, that made the French, on first meeting them, exclaim: "Quelles hures!" "What boars'-heads!"—*Jesuits*, p. XXXIII, Champlain calls Lake Huron "Mer Douce," the Fresh Water Sea.—*The Pioneers of France in the New World*, Parkman, p. 366. On Marquette and Hennipin's map it is called Lac Huron, Michigane. In the map attached to Washington's *Journal* (*Sabin's Reprints*, No. I, New York, 1865), Lake Huron is called "Quatoghi or Hurons Lake.

<sup>7</sup>It is well known that in early times both the French and English regarded the Allegheny and Ohio rivers as but one stream. The name given them by the French, "La Belle Rivière," "the Beautiful River," is but a translation of the Seneca name

in his writings, so that for a time many denied it altogether, though later investigations have placed it beyond reasonable doubt. But an impassible barrier yet existed to the safe travel and exploration of these parts, as has just been stated, in the fierce and treacherous Iroquois, or "Five Nations," who were the terror of both the French

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of the streams, *Ho-he-yu*, changed by both the English and French at a later day into the present name Ohio. As to the word Allegheny, says the compiler of the *History of Venango County*, (p. 98), "There are several theories given for the origin of the word *Allegheny*. Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary, sent among the western Indians in 1758, made a statement that Allegheny was the Delaware name for the Ohio. Proud, in his *History of Pennsylvania*, published in 1797, adopts the opinion of Post in regard to it. The Lenni Lenape, in their earliest tradition, speak of the Allegewi, whom they met on the banks of the Mississippi, and this is one of the theories that is advanced for the origin of the name Allegheny river and mountains. Schoolcraft, who is generally regarded as standard authority on Indian history, says: 'The banks of this stream were in ancient times occupied by an important tribe, now unknown, who preceded the Iroquois and Delawares. They were called Alleghans by Colden in the London edition of his work, and the river is named Alleghan by Lewis Evans in his celebrated map of 1755.' Evans also states that the Shawanese called the Allegheny or Ohio Palawa-Kunki. Schoolcraft renders the word Palawa-Thoriki. The name given the river by the Delawares is more properly rendered Tallegawe, and in this form it appeared in many of the early prints. Some authorities allege that the word Allegheny was applied to the mountains that now bear the name, by the first English settlers; that they derived it from the Indians, and that it was supposed to mean *Endless*." Rev. John Heckewelder in his *Indian Nations*, (p. 48) says: "Those people, as I was told, called themselves Talligewi or Alligewi. Colonel John Gibson, however, a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of the Indians, and speaks several of their languages, is of the opinion that they were not called Talligewi, but Alligewi, and it would seem that he is right, from the traces of their name which still remain in the country, the Allegheny river and mountains having indubitably been named from them. The Delawares still call the former Alligewi Sipu, the river of the Alligewi." The same writer, in his *Names which the Lenni Lenape gave to Rivers, &c.*, pp. 13, 14, says: "The Allegheny corrupted from *Allegewi*, is the name of a race of Indians said to have dwelt along the river of that name, and in *Allegewinink*, i. e., all the country west of the Alleghenies, drained by the tributaries of the Ohio." My friend, the late Robert W. Smith, of Kittanning, gives the following interesting letter on the subject in his *History of Armstrong County*, (p. 156). It was written in reply to an inquiry made by him, and is perhaps the most satisfactory explanation of the name to be found anywhere:

"THE WATKINSON LIBRARY, HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. F. Vinton, of Princeton, encloses to me your request for the etymology of the Shawano name for the Allegheny river, which you write Palawu-thep-iki. The name properly belongs to land, or some locality, *on* the river, or near it. *Palawa*, otherwise written *Pelewa*, is the Shawano name for the wild turkey;

and Indians from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the banks of the Mississippi. In addition to their acknowledged prowess, which won for them the proud title of "the Romans of America," their confederation rendered them still more formidable, and the fire-arms with which they were furnished by the Dutch, of New York, prior to the year 1621, gave them an advantage which no other Indians

Miami, *Pilauh*; Illinois, *Pirewa*. *Pelewa-sepi*, or, as a Shawano often pronounces it, *Pelewa-thepi*, Turkey River, place, or country. Whether the Allegheny was so named because of the abundance of wild turkeys, or from the turkey tribe (*Unaláchtgo*) of the Delawares, I cannot certainly say, but the former is the more probable.

Truly yours,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL."

The allusion to wild turkeys as the originators of the name of our river will not be thought improbable, if we remember that at least twenty-eight years after Pittsburg took its present designation, Judge Breckenridge could write in the first number of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, which appeared July 29, 1786, such words as these in regard to Smoky Island and Monument Hill: "At the distance of four or five hundred yards from the head of the Ohio is a small island, lying to the northwest side of the river, at a distance of about seventy yards from the shore. It is covered with wood, and at the lowest part is a lofty hill famous for the number of wild turkeys which inhabit it."—*Craig's History of Pittsburg*, p. 190. On *The Historical Map of Pennsylvania* the upper Allegheny is named *Palawutheptki*, and the lower Allegheny *Palawuthepi*.

<sup>s</sup>The Ohio is quite as rich in Indian and French names as the Allegheny; for, besides the name Ohio, already discussed, there are nearly a dozen others. La Salle gave it the name of St. Louis, as we learn from a map drawn by Franquelin, in the year 1684, which Parkman calls, "the most remarkable of all the early maps of the interior of North America." On this map it is called the River St. Louis, or the Chucagoa, or the Casquinampogamou; and one of its principal branches is called the Ohio or Olighin. In the official document drawn up by La Salle on taking possession of the valley of the Mississippi, which was executed at the mouth of that stream in April, 1682, he names the Ohio; "the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio," and in the same document it is called the Olighin-Sipuo, and the Chukagoua. In Marquette's map, which Parkman calls "a rude sketch," the Ohio is laid down as the Oubouskiaou.—*La Salle*, pp. 456, 457. In the copy of Marquette's map given in the *Early History of Illinois*, a stream that would appear to correspond to the Ohio is marked with a name, which, as well as I can make it out, is Sabequingo. On the map of Marquette and Hennipin, in the same volume the lower Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and that stream, which are given as one, are named the Rivière d' Oubache ou S. Heronyme (the Wabash or St. Jerome's river), and the Ohio above that point, the Ohio ou la Belle Rivière. From this and the fact that, in Kipp's *Early Jesuit Missions*, (Father Marest's narrative), where the Ohio is named the Oubache, it is evident that this name was only applied to that part of the Ohio below the



possessed. The Marquis de Tracy,<sup>10</sup> Lieutenant-General of Canada, penetrated their country in the autumn of 1666, burned a number of their more important villages, and forced them for a time to pay at least the semblance of respect to the power of the white man. But they soon recovered from the shock, and continued their depredations until Count Frontenac,<sup>11</sup> Governor-General of Canada, again entered their domain at the head of a formidable army, in 1696, and inflicted a blow on them from which they never entirely recovered. The

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mouth of the Wabash, and that, consequently, the early explorers regarded the Ohio as a branch of the Wabash, instead of the Wabash as a branch of the Ohio. In the map accompanying Shea's *Charlevoix*, it is called *L'Oye ou La Belle Rivière*. Mr. Heckewelder, in his *Indian Names, &c.*, (pp. 34-36) referred to above, labors at length to prove that the name *Ohio* was corrupted by the early traders from Delaware Indian words expressing certain qualities of that stream; but that derivation is not accepted, as the name *Ohio* is evidently of Seneca origin. The Delaware name of the river was *Kit-hanne*, (Minsi Delaware, *Gieht-hanne*) signifying, *main stream*. On the map accompanying Washington's *Journal* it is called "*Ohio or the Fair River*." "Outside of Pennsylvania, the word is almost universally spelled '*Alleghany*.' The orthography given to the word in New York State, is '*Allegany*,' and the line between the two States seems to divide the two methods of spelling the name of the river. In fact all authorities and all publications without the limits of the State give '*Alleghany*' or '*Allegany*' as the orthography of the word, but Pennsylvanians stubbornly adhere to '*Allegheny*.' The other methods are evidently modernized."—*History of Venango County*, p. 98.

<sup>9</sup>So well known an explorer as La Salle needs but a short notice. Robert Chevalier de la Salle, was born in Rouen, France, in November, 1643. He was a short time with the Jesuits, but withdrew, and came to Canada in 1666, from which time his life was given to exploring the great lakes and the Mississippi with its tributaries, till he was killed in Texas, March 19, 1687. For an estimate of his character and qualities see Parkman's *La Salle*, pp. 406, 407; also *Charlevoix*, vol. IV, pp. 94, 95.—Parkman's *La Salle*, pp. 22-25. Some authorities maintain that the stream discovered by La Salle was not the Ohio, but one further to the west.

<sup>10</sup>Alexander de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, was born in France about the year 1603, and, writes Mother Mary of the Incarnation, a nun of Canada, "was one of the largest men I ever saw." He came to Canada in June, 1665, with the powers of viceroy; entered the Mohawk country in 1666, and returned to France where he died.—*Charlevoix*, vol. III.; Parkman's *Old Regime in Canada*.

<sup>11</sup>Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, was born in France about the year 1620; entered the army at an early age, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada, arriving in September, 1672. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, but was inclined to be arbitrary and prejudiced. He encouraged Marquette, Joliet and La Salle in their explorations, and was recalled to France in 1682. But when Canada was on the verge of ruin he was sent out again, in 1689, maintained a vigorous



way was now open for the navigation of the upper St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara<sup>12</sup> river without fear of serious molestation; and the route by way of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers—which were known to both the French and Indians by the common name of the Ohio or “the Beautiful River,”—became safe and practicable.

With the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, by La Salle, in April, 1682, another motive was added to those of zeal, ambition and traffic; it was that of taking possession of the whole interior of the continent, and establishing a line of forts from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, not only for the purposes of defense, but also as re-lay posts and trading stations with the natives. In the execution of this they were greatly favored by the presence of the Allegheny mountains, which presented a barrier to the progress of colonization from the seaboard, and also rendered it difficult, as subsequent events proved, to defend the country when occupied. Besides, the French had a line of water communication throughout the whole extent of their vast possessions. But they not only had the geography of the country in their favor, they are also well known to have been especially successful in their management of the Indians, a point in which the English almost utterly failed. By means of the Mississippi they could also facilitate commerce during the long season when the St. Lawrence is blocked with ice, and be enabled to communicate with the interior of the country in case the enemy should seize the mouth of either of these rivers.

The English naturally regarded the action of the French with an unfriendly eye, and this feeling was not confined to the representatives of the government, but was perhaps more keenly felt by the Indian traders, whose code of laws was dictated by their power alone.

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policy, repulsed the English from Quebec in 1690, penetrated the Iroquois country six years later, and died at Quebec in November, 1698.—Parkman's *Frontenac*; Charlevoix, *New France*.

<sup>12</sup>The Jesuit Father Regueneau in the *Relation* of 1648, calls the Niagara river and falls, the Onguiaarha. It was also named the river of the Neutrals, from the tribe of Indians living north and west of it between the Hurons and the Iroquois, and which remained neutral in the wars of these nations.—Parkman's *Jesuits*, p. 143, note.

As early as 1654 English explorers were sent into the valley of the Ohio, but without effecting any permanent results.<sup>13</sup> They also traded with the Indian tribes within the present territory of Ohio, as early as 1715.<sup>14</sup> But when at length the French took military possession of the valley of the Allegheny and Ohio, the English felt that a barrier was raised that must be removed at all cost, or there would be an end both of trade with the natives and of colonization. On these points a writer of that time remarks: "By these limits, which the French have prescribed for us by their forts, they have stript us of more than nine parts in ten of North America, which they may be said to be in possession of, and left us only a skirt of coast along the Atlantic shore, bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence and on the west by the Appalachian or Allegheny mountains, which are nowhere above two hundred and eighty miles distant from the coast, and in some parts not more than one hundred and twenty. In consequence of these proceedings, they have already prevented us from extending our settlements beyond our present bounds, cut off all our intercourse with the Indians, and further reduced the small share they had left us of the fur trade, having gotten into their possession six or seven-eighths of it before."<sup>15</sup>

Whatever may have been the relation of the two powers in the Old World, this step on the part of the French was tantamount to a declaration of war on this side of the Atlantic; and hence it is that from the first their's was in many respects a military occupation. It proved to be the commencement of a struggle which kindled the flames of war in both hemispheres, and while it resulted in driving the French from their possessions in North America, it paved the

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<sup>13</sup>"Colonel Wood, who dwelt at the falls of the James river in 1654, sent proper persons (among whom was one Mr. Needham), who, passing the Allegheny mountains, entered the country of the Ohio, and in ten years' space discovered several branches, not only of that river, but also of the Mississippi itself. . . . Also in 1674 Captain Botts made another progress through the same country."—*State of the British and French Colonies in North America*, London, 1755, pp. 107 and 118; Colonel Smith's *Captivity with the Indians*, p. 181, note.

<sup>14</sup>*Journal of Captain Trent*, pp. 12, *et seq.*; *Montcalm & Wolf*, Parkman, vol. I. chapter III.

<sup>15</sup>*State of the British and French Colonies in North America*, p. 11.

way by that very act for the overthrow of British rule in the colonies, as we shall see in the sequel.

The first person to descend the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, take possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and draw a map of these streams, was Céloron,<sup>16</sup> in his expedition of 1749. He was sent by the Marquis de la Galissonière,<sup>17</sup> Governor-General of Canada, in command of two hundred and fifteen French and Canadian soldiers and fifty-five Indians of various tribes, to counteract the designs of the English. The principal officers under him were Contrecoeur,<sup>18</sup> who afterwards built Fort Duquesne, Coulon de

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<sup>16</sup>The following particulars in the life of a man who figured so early in our history, for which I am indebted to a brief but instructive paper by Mr. Isaac Craig in the *Historical Register*, vol. II. (pp. 248, *et seq.*) will no doubt prove interesting. In 1739 he was sent from Michilimackinac in command of an expedition against the Chickasaws. In July, 1741, he returned on a mission to the Ottawas at Michilimackinac. Soon after he was in command at Detroit; he was sent in October, 1744, to command at Fort Niagara. In June, 1747, he is spoken of as commander at Fort St. Frederic on Lake Champlain, but was relieved in November, and was despatched to Detroit with a convoy, in May, 1748, from which he returned in September. He was then trusted with the expedition down the Ohio. In the summer of 1750 he was commander at Detroit, and five years later was again at Fort St. Frederic. In the following summer he was commander of a detachment which had an engagement with the English at Cresap's fort, near Cumberland, and in September of the same year he reached Montreal, the bearer of despatches from Dumas, commander of Fort Duquesne. He must not be confounded, as is sometimes done, with another officer, Captain Céloron de Blainville. His chaplain, Father Bonsecours, speaks of him as fearless, energetic and full of resources; but the Governor calls him haughty and insubordinate.—*Montcalm and Wolf*, Parkman, vol. 1. pp. 76-84.

<sup>17</sup>Poland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galissonière, was born at Rochfort, France, November 11, 1693; rose through different grades to that of admiral; was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1747,—that province being under the management of the marine department,—was energetic in maintaining the interests of France; returned to his native land late in 1749; and died at Nemour, October 26, 1756.

<sup>18</sup>In 1668 concessions of land were made to certain officers in Canada, among whom was Anthony Pecody, Sieur de Contrecoeur,—Charlevoix, vol. III, p. 112. What relation he was to the officer here mentioned, or whether any, I have not been able to learn. In the present *Register*, the officer here mentioned is called "Monsieur Pierre Claude de Contrecoeur, Esquire, Sieur de Beaudry, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of the forts of Duquesne, Presqu' Isle and the Rivière au Bœufs." He was in command of Fort Niagara at the time of which we are now speaking; but he afterwards succeeded to the command

Villiers<sup>19</sup> and Joncaire-Chabert.<sup>20</sup> A very interesting paper on this expedition was published in *The Magazine of American History*, (vol. II. pp. 129-150) by the late Hon. O. H. Marshall, of Buffalo, N. Y. Both C  loron and his chaplain, Father Bonnecamps,<sup>21</sup> a Jesuit, kept journals of the expedition, and the latter also drew a map, which is remarkably accurate considering the circumstances. He also took the latitudes and longitudes of the principal points.

Provided with a number of leaden plates, which were about eleven inches long, seven and one-half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick, they left La Chine,<sup>22</sup> above Montreal,<sup>23</sup> on the 15th of June, 1749, and ascended the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario. Coasting along the eastern and southern shores of the lake, they reached Fort Niagara on the 6th of July. Pursuing their course they arrived at a point on the southern shore of Lake   rie, near the spot where the village of Barcelona, N. Y., now stands, where they disembarked on the 16th. By means of Chautauqua<sup>24</sup> creek, a

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of the detachment which had before belonged to M. Saint Pierre, whether he was in command of the fort at the time of the battle of the Monongahela, (Braddock's Defeat), July 9, 1755, is disputed. See also registry of the interment of Sieur de Beaujeu further on. The last date on which the name of Contrecoeur is found in the *Register* is March 2, 1755; and the first appearance of that of M. Damas is, September 18th of the same year. The number of entries in the *Register* is so few, indeed, that they cannot be taken as an authority in fixing dates with precision; but where a name is mentioned it is always a high authority. What became of M. Contrecoeur after his retiring from Fort Duquesne, I have not been able to learn.

<sup>19</sup>There were seven brothers of this family, six of whom lost their lives in the Canadian wars. This one commanded an expedition against Fort Necessity in June, 1754. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the English at the capture of Fort Niagara.—*Mag., Amer., Hist.*, vol. II. p. 130; *The Olden Time*, vol. II. p. 152.

<sup>20</sup>Of the elder Joncaire, the father of the one referred to in this place, Mr. Parkman says: "The history of Joncaire was a noteworthy one. The Senecas had captured him sometime before (the year 1700), tortured his companions to death, and doomed him to the same fate. As a preliminary torment an old chief tried to burn a finger of the captive in the bowl of his pipe, on which Joncaire knocked him down. If he had begged for mercy, their hearts would have been flint; but the warrior crowd were so pleased with this proof of courage that they adopted him as one of their tribe, and gave him an Iroquois wife. He lived among them for many years and gained a commanding influence, which proved very useful to the French."—*Frontenac*, p. 441. He died in 1740, leaving two sons, Chabert Joncaire, and Philip Clauzonne Joncaire, both of whom were in the French service and were in C  loron's expedition. The one who took the most prominent part was



portage, Chautauqua Lake and Conewango<sup>25</sup> creek, they came, on the 29th, to the Allegheny river, near the spot now occupied by the town of Warren, Pa. The first of the leaden plates was buried at this point. The official record of the burying of the several plates, and the entries in Céloron and Father Bonnecamp's journals are simple statements of the facts; but the inscription, which was nearly the same for every plate, may be a matter of curiosity. This one is as follows: "In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis the XV., King

Chabert de Joncaire, or Joncaire-Chabert.—*Montcalm & Wolf*, Parkman; *Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. II., p. 140. He was on the Allegheny for the next two years at least, and was at Logstown on May 18, 1751.—*Hist. West. Penna.*; App. p. 26. Both were taken prisoners at the capture of Fort Niagara. The name is variously spelled by early writers, as John Cœur, Jean Cœur, Joncœur, Joncaire, &c.

<sup>21</sup>I have not as yet been able to learn anything of this noted Jesuit missionary, but hope soon to be able to satisfy both my own and the reader's curiosity.

<sup>22</sup>On the 19th of July, 1669, La Salle set out on an expedition through the lakes with a view of discovering a western pass to China, (French, La Chine); but after proceeding some distance he returned, and his place on the St. Lawrence was out of derision called La Chine, a name which it bears to this day.—*Charlevoix*, vol. III. p. 122, note. Another evidence that those who do the most for their fellow-men are often better remembered in the mistakes they make than in the good they do.

<sup>23</sup>Called by the Indians *Hochelaga*. The first white man to visit it was Jacques Cartier, October 2, 1535. It was a Huron-Iroquois town, as the name indicates. The Seneca for the French name *Montreal* was *Dohkia gi-ga*. The present island and city take their name from that of Mont Royal, which Cartier, at the time of his visit, gave the mountain at the foot of which the town stood.—*Charlevoix*, vol. I., pp. 118, 119.

<sup>24</sup>"The name Chatacoin and Chatakouin, as spelled by Céloron in his journal, and Tchadakoin, as inscribed on the plate, and Tjadakoin, as spelled by Bonnecamp on his map, are all variations of the modern name Chautauqua." Early authors will be found to have written it differently: as, Shatakoin, Jadachqué, Cahdocoin, Chaud-dank-wa, and Jah-dah-gwah. It is said to mean, "a place where a child was swept away by the waves;" "where the fish was taken out;" "the foggy place;" "the elevated place;" while the configuration of the lake would favor another interpretation, "a sack tied in the middle."—*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. II. pp. 135-138.

<sup>25</sup>On the plate buried by Céloron at the confluence of this stream with the Allegheny, it is called the Kanaaiagon, but in his journal he spells it Chanougon; while Father Bonnecamp writes it Kananougon. There are also other forms of the word.—*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. II. p. 136-140. "Conewango is corrupted from *Guninga*, signifying, *they have been gone a long time, they stay a long time*." The etymology is: "*Gu-ne-u*, long. *Gu-nax-u*, it is long. *Gu-ni*, a long while. *Gu-na-gi-a*, he stays long."—Heckewelder, *Indian Names*, &c., p. 21.

of France, we, Céloron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissonnière, Governor-General of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Rivière, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix la Chapelle."<sup>26</sup>

As the expedition proceeded down the river, Céloron endeavored to strengthen the attachment of the Indians to the cause of France, but he soon found that all along the Allegheny there was a strong bias in their minds in favor of the English.

They passed among other places mentioned in their journals, the mouth of French creek,<sup>27</sup> "The Indian God,"<sup>28</sup> the Indian village

<sup>26</sup> *Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. II. p. 132.

<sup>27</sup> In the early French archives this stream is called the Rivière aux Bœufs; and in the *Pennsylvania Archives* the name is simply translated into English as the "Beef river," or the "Buffalo river." Buffaloes are said to have been found in the valley of the stream by the early traders and explorers, and hence the name. It was also called the Venango by the English, a name corrupted from the Seneca term, *In-un-gah*, from which the word Weningo, and later Venango doubtless sprang. The Rev. Timothy Alden, speaking of the derivation of this word, says: "This name is given to French creek by the Senecas in consequence of a certain figure carved on the bark of a tree near its bank, noticed at an early period after they came to this region, and expressive of the representation made by the rude sculpture; but an explanation of which delicacy forbids us to record." The present name, French creek, appears to have been given the stream by George Washington, on the occasion of his visit to the French, referred to above.—*History of Venango County*, p. 97; *Washington's Journal* and accompanying map. (*Sabin's Reprints*, No. I.) On *The Historical Map of Pennsylvania* it is called also the Innungau. "The Delawares called French creek *Attike*. The name was sometimes written *Onenge*," Heckewelder, *Indian Names, &c.*, p. 46.

<sup>28</sup> A rock lying in the eastern edge of the Allegheny river, nine miles below the mouth of French creek, on the smooth inclined face of which (looking toward the west) are certain rude hieroglyphics that made it be regarded by the Indians with

of Attigué,<sup>29</sup> Shannopin's town,<sup>30</sup> on the east bank of the Allegheny, two miles above its junction with the Monongahela, which Céloron called "the finest place on the river," and Logstown, which they designated Chiningué,<sup>31</sup> from its proximity to the river of that name. Continuing in their course, and depositing their leaden plates at various places they arrived at the mouth of the Miami. Ascending that stream they came by a portage to the head waters of the Maumee, descending which they reached Lake Erie, and returned, arriving November 10th, at Montreal.

The way being thus opened the Allegheny was visited afterwards by the French, although no attempt was made to establish military posts; their visits being intended principally to win back or retain the Indians, and prevent them from trading with the English, but all, it was clear, with a view of obtaining ultimate possession. Joutcaire-Chabert, to whom they had committed their affairs in this part of the country, purposed building a fort on the Allegheny at Venango, in case he obtained permission from the Indians, but permission was not granted, although he occupied the house at the mouth of French creek from which Céloron had driven John Fraser.<sup>32</sup> In May, 1751, he was at Logstown, where he held a council with the Indians, but without being able to induce them to permit the French to take possession of their lands.

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superstitious awe, and won for it from the whites the name of "The Indian God." The traveler on the Allegheny Valley Railroad may see the rock (the more southern of two that lie near each other), but not the hieroglyphics, directly opposite the 115th mile post from Pittsburg.

<sup>29</sup>The Indian village known to the English as Kittanning, which was destroyed by Col. John Armstrong, September 8, 1756.—N. Y., Col. Doc. VII., 728; *Annals of the West*, pp. 139-146; *Montcalm and Wolf*, vol. I. p. 45.

<sup>30</sup>Although the description of this place, like that of many others in Céloron's Journal, is vague, there can be no doubt of the village meant, both from his remarks and the meeting with the "old woman who was regarded as a queen," who was evidently the Seneca Queen Aliquippa.—*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. II., p. 142; *Hist. Western Pa.*, App., p. 14.

<sup>31</sup>The precise location of this town has engaged no little attention from local historians, some maintaining that it was on the south side, some on the north of the Ohio; but it is now generally admitted to have been on the latter, about eighteen miles below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.—*Craig's His-*

The moderation with which the French had conducted themselves emboldened the Indians, and the Governor-General, the Marquis de la Jonquière,<sup>33</sup> who had succeeded the Marquis de la Galissonnière,<sup>34</sup> determined to send a body of troops into their territory to impress them with a salutary fear, and awe them into submission. But death frustrated his plans by carrying him off in May, (other authorities give March), 1752. His successor, the Marquis du Quesne,<sup>35</sup> did not arrive until a few months later; when, finding the colony in the

*tory of Pittsburg*, p. 215; *History of Western Pennsylvania*, App., p. 14. From the fact that Father Bonnecamp says: "We called it Chiningué, from its vicinity to the river of that name," it would appear that the Beaver river was known to at least some of the French and Indians by the name of one of its principal tributaries, the Shenango, from which the name Chiningué is doubtless derived.

<sup>32</sup>He was a Scotchman and one of the traders found by Céloron at the mouth of French creek, whom he forced to leave. Being a gunsmith, he was useful to the Indians, and was permitted to live among them. He is said to have been there "for many years" before his expulsion. He was next found (1753-4) at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela, from which he was also forced by the French to retire in 1754.—*History of Venango County*, p. 42; *Washington's Journal*.

<sup>33</sup>He was descended from an old Catilanian family, and was born in Languedoc, France, in 1696. He was a man of commanding presence and undaunted resolution, but prone to avarice. He died at Quebec, May 17, 1752.—*History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 28; *The Olden Time*, vol. II. p. 149.

<sup>34</sup>Poland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galissonnière, was born at Rochfort, France, November 11, 1693; rose through different grades to that of admiral; was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1747,—that province being under the management of the marine department,—was energetic in maintaining the interests of France; returned to his native land late in 1749; and died at Nemour, October 26, 1756.

<sup>35</sup>Nothing is known of his early life; but he was descended from Abraham Duquesne, the famous admiral of Louis XIV. In the latter part of 1754 he demanded his recall to France in order to enter the naval service, with which he was more familiar. Little more is known of him except that in 1758 he was appointed to the command of all the French forces, sea and land, in North America, and that soon after he sailed in a small squadron, which was utterly discomfited by the English. We must agree with the author of *Braddock's Expedition*, who remarks, that, "It is unjust to the past age, that the names of such men as Duquesne, Dumas and Contre-cœur should be consigned to oblivion. Thus we are left in ignorance of the period of Duquesne's death, and of all save a single circumstance in his latter career."—*History of Braddock's Expedition*, pp. 29-34. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and his lofty bearing offended the Canadians; but he commanded their respect, and showed that he was born to rule.—*Montcalm and Wolf*, Parkman, vol. I., p. 85.



greatest alarm, he made all haste to carry into execution the plans of his predecessor.<sup>36</sup> The movements of the English, looking to the colonization of the valley of the Ohio, gave additional impetus to his energy ; but the difficulties with which he had to contend, prevented him from despatching his forces for some time. At length, as we learn from the deposition of Stephen Coffen—who had been a prisoner among the French for some time—taken January 10, 1754, an expedition consisting of three hundred men, in command of Mons. Babeer (Babier ?)<sup>37</sup> set out from Quebec in January, 1753, and, journeying by land and ice, arrived at Fort Niagara in April ; whence, after a rest of fifteen days, they continued their course by water to the south-eastern shore of Lake Erie. Disembarking at Chadakoin, at the mouth of Chautauqua creek, where Céloron had landed four years before, they prepared to build a fort. But Monsieur Morin came up with an additional force of five hundred whites and twenty Indians about the end of May, and assumed command of the expedition.<sup>38</sup> Finding Chautauqua creek, which falls into the lake at this point, and which had been adopted as the route to the Allegheny since Céloron's expedition, too shallow to float canoes and especially batteaux, he passed further west and came to a place which from the peculiar formation of the lake shore they named Presqu' Isle, or, the Peninsula, and which is now the site of the city of Erie. Here the first fort, which was named Fort la Presqu' Isle, was built. It was constructed of square logs, was about one hundred and twenty feet square, and fifteen feet high, but had no port-holes, and it was probably finished in June, 1753.<sup>39</sup>

As soon as the fort was finished it was occupied by a garrison of about one hundred men, in command of Captain Depoutency ; and the remainder of the forces commenced cutting a road south to the headwaters of Le Bœuf river, or French creek, a distance of about fifteen miles, to the site of the present village of Waterford, Erie county, Pa., where they built a second fort similar to the first, but smaller. It

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<sup>36</sup> *The Olden Time*, vol. II., p. 150.

<sup>37</sup> *History of Pennsylvania*, Dr. Egle, p. 694.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid* ; *History of Erie County*, Laura G. Sanford, p. 29,—note.

<sup>39</sup> *History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 40 ; *History of Erie County*, pp. 43–44.

could not have been completed before the end of July. Washington gives the following description of it in his *Journal*, under date of December 13, 1753: "It is situated on the south or west fork of French creek, and a small branch of it which forms a kind of island. Four houses complete the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven into the ground, standing more than twelve feet above it, and sharp at the top, with port-holes for the cannon and loop-holes for the small arms to fire through. There are eight six-pound pieces mounted in each bastion, and one piece of four-pound before the gate. In the bastions are guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging and commander's private store; round which are laid platforms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort for the soldiers' dwellings," &c.

No sooner was work commenced on Fort le Bœuf than Monsieur Bite was sent with fifty men to build a third fort at the mouth of French creek, where an Indian village named Ganagara'hare then stood. Finding it impossible to do so on account of the opposition of the Indians, he was forced to return. As the season was now far advanced and the fort at Venango could not be undertaken, M. Morin set out for Canada on the 28th of October, with the greater part of the soldiers to go into winter quarters, leaving a small garrison in the two forts. He took measures at the same time to bring the Indians to a more friendly turn of mind against the opening of spring.<sup>40</sup>

With the return of good weather the French resumed their project, and with better success than before; their agents had worked on the minds of the savages with their accustomed success; the fortification at the mouth of French creek was undertaken without opposition; and, says Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, who has devoted much attention to our early history: "The fort here seems to have been completed in April, 1754, under the superintendence of Captain Joncaire. It was not an elaborate work, but suited to the circumstances of the case. It was called Machault<sup>41</sup> after a celebrated French financier and politi-

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<sup>40</sup> *History of Pennsylvania*, Egle, p. 695.

<sup>41</sup> Jean Baptiste Machault was born at Amonville, France, December 10, 1701; in 1745 was controller of finance; in 1750 keeper of the seals; succeeded to

cian. The name is not a familiar one here, but in every instance in which the fort is spoken of by the French authorities, either here or in Canada, it is called Machault. By the English it was usually called the French fort at Venango. Although grave doubts existed until recently as to its exact location, yet facts have been brought to light recently, that fix the site beyond all controversy. Its exact location was on the bank of the Allegheny, about sixty rods south of the mouth of French creek. . . . An ancient document describes it in this wise: 'It is situated on a rising piece of ground, sixty yards west of the Ohio (Allegheny). The north and south polygon is forty-five yards, and the east and west polygon thirty-seven yards, in perimeter. The bastions are built of saplings eight inches thick and thirteen feet high, set stockade fashion. Parts of the curtains are of hewn timber, laid lengthwise upon one another, which also make one side of the barracks.' Inside the fort were six ranges of barracks, two stories high, with stone chimneys. Outside were long ranges of barracks for soldiers."<sup>42</sup>

As the object of these forts was not so much to form centres of defensive or aggressive warfare, as depots for the stores landed from the lake for transportation to Fort Duquesne, the real centre of operations, they were not, as Dr. Egle observes, remarkable either for strength or engineering skill; they had no earthworks of importance, and were all on the same plan, though that of Machault was the smaller of the three.<sup>43</sup> Their occupants, with the exception of a small garrison, were generally workmen, but this was more especially true of Le Boeuf, where canoes and batteaux were prepared for the transportation of troops, munitions and provisions to Fort Duquesne. This part of the operations of the French was, properly speaking, only the preparation for what they had in view; the real work was to be done at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

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the colonial department in 1750; in 1794 was imprisoned by the Revolutionary government; and died the same year at the age of ninety-three.—*History of Pennsylvania*, Egle, 1123, 1124.

<sup>42</sup>*History of Venango County*, p. 44.

<sup>43</sup>*History of Pennsylvania*, Egle, p. 1122.

Although the principal occupation of the colonies at this time would appear to have been quarrelling between the governors who represented the proprietaries, and the assemblies that represented the people, still there was one honest Scotchman, Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, who felt called upon to move in favor of the interests of the mother country. In November, 1753, he sent Major George Washington, already great, though but a youth, with dispatches to the commander of the French forces in the northeastern part of the State, to obtain from them a reason for their encroachments on the soil of the colonies, as well as to learn as far as possible their future purpose, and to make such observations of their armament, &c., as his opportunities might afford.<sup>44</sup> No choice could have been better, as no choice could have been better for any position to which the same illustrious man was named. Traversing the virgin forests as best he could, he reached the term of his journey, and returned with such information as still further roused the zeal of the sturdy Scotchman. A body of native soldiers was sent in January, 1754, to throw up a fortification at "The Forks," as the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela was then called, the pioneers of which arrived on the 17th of February, 1754, a memorable day in our history, when the first attempt at a permanent settlement of what is now the unrivaled manufacturing centre of the world was laid.<sup>45</sup> A fortification, the main object of the expedition, was commenced at the confluence of the two streams. But the French were not idle. Although not so successful as the English in laying the foundations of permanent settlements, they were, as a rule, more prompt in making their movements. With the opening of spring, as we have seen, they were in the field, and, having completed Fort Machault, they descended the Allegheny in a fleet of canoes and batteaux, to the number, variously estimated, but perhaps little less than one thousand French, Canadians and Indians, with eighteen cannon, in command of Contrecoeur. It was the 16th of April, 1754, and the English, but forty in number, in command of Ensign Ward, were summoned to an immediate surrender. Nothing was left but to comply, and the French took possession of the unfinished works. They immediately erected a fortification which

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<sup>44</sup>*The Olden Time*, vol. I., p. 10.

<sup>45</sup>*Craig's History of Pittsburg*, pp. 22, 23.



was strengthened as time went on and the danger of attack increased, and which was named Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Governor-General of Canada. It was probably completed in the early part of June.<sup>46</sup> It was the key of the west, and immediately became the central point in the great struggle that was then inaugurated for the possession of the Ohio valley and the country beyond; indeed, it would be but a trifling exaggeration to call it the central point in the world's history at the time, being the bone of contention between the two greatest powers of Europe. The whole country west of the Allegheny mountains was in the hands of the French and the savages, whom they knew so well how to manage, and the frontier was menaced by their presence. The efforts of the combined forces of the English and the colonists to dislodge them are too well known to require a detailed treatment. On the 9th of July, 1755, the battle of the Monongahela so disastrous to the English cause was fought;<sup>47</sup> and from that time until the autumn of 1758 little appears to have been done beyond guarding the frontiers as well as possible, if we except the chronic struggle between the proprietary governors and the assemblies in which the motto appears to have been: Beat the governor, and then attack the French.

But the distance of the French from their base of supplies, and the mutual jealousies of the rulers of New France,<sup>48</sup> rendered the position of the garrison of Fort Duquesne one not to be envied; while the slow but sure preparation of the mother country to dislodge them could not but be a matter of apprehension; for English rule was silently taking possession of the New World, although at the same time pursuing a suicidal policy, as we shall see. Insignificant successes served to keep up the spirit of the French and maintain the attach-

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<sup>46</sup>*The Olden Time*, vol. I., pp. 38, 39.

<sup>47</sup>*History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 226, *et seq.*

<sup>48</sup>General Montcalm, writing to his friend the Chevalier de Bourlamaque, gives the following picture of the condition of affairs at Fort Duquesne just before its fall: "Mutiny among the Canadians, who want to come home; the officers busy with making money, and stealing like mandarins. Their commander sets the example, and will come back with three or four hundred thousand francs; the pettiest ensign, who does not gamble, will have ten, twelve, or fifteen thousand. The Indians don't like Ligneris, who is drunk every day."—*Montcalm and Wolf*, vol. II., p. 168.

ment of the Indians. But the whole policy of the French was erroneous, and the fall of their power was only a question of time. The English were advancing under General Forbes, and though their movements were slow, it was not solely due to the illness of the commander or the difficulties of the route. It was well known that the Indians, always fickle, were wavering in their attachment to the French cause, while the store of supplies for the whites was by no means large; a delay would therefore serve the two-fold purpose of exhausting the patience of the Indians and of making them withdraw, and exhausting the provisions of the whites and making it necessary for them to dismiss a part of their forces. Both purposes were subserved.<sup>49</sup> And the defeat of Major Grant within less than a mile of the fort, September 14th, 1758, was due more to his imprudence than to the valor or vigilance of his enemies; while the attack of the French and Indians on the English advanced forces near Ligonier, October 12th, produced no permanent result. The fall of the French power in the west was certain from the time the English set out under Forbes; but the surrender of Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, August 27th<sup>50</sup> by cutting off the supplies made it impossible to hold the place long. On the 24th of November, 1758, the fort was blown up and abandoned, and the French, numbering about four hundred, besides Indians, withdrew, some down the Ohio, part across the country to Presqu' Isle, and part with their commander, De Ligneris, to the fort at the mouth of French creek. The following day the English took possession of the smouldering ruins.<sup>51</sup>

The subjoined description of a fort which played so important a part not only in the history of Pittsburg, but also in that of the world, may not be uninteresting, especially to the many who have not command of the few works in which it is to be found. It was given with a diagram of the fort and its buildings by John McKinney, who was detained a prisoner in the fort in the fall of 1756: "Fort Duquesne," he writes, "is situated on the east side of the Monongahela in the fork between that and the Ohio (Allegheny). It is four square, has bastions at each corner; it is about fifty yards long, and about

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<sup>49</sup> *Montcalm and Wolf*, chapter XXII.

<sup>50</sup> *Montcalm and Wolf*, vol. II., p. 128.

<sup>51</sup> *The Olden Time*, vol. I., pp. 182-185.

forty yards wide. . . . About half the fort is made of square logs, and the other half next the water of stockades ; there are intrenchments cast up all around the fort, about seven feet high, which consist of stockades driven into the ground near to each other and wotted with poles like basket-work, against which the earth is thrown in a gradual ascent; the steep part is next the fort, and has three steps all along the intrenchment, for the men to go up and down to fire at an enemy; these intrenchments are about four rods from the fort and go all around, as well on the side next the water, as the land ; the outside of the intrenchment next the water joins to the water. The fort has two gates, one of which opens to the land side, and the other to the water side, where the magazine is built ; that to the land side is, in fact, a drawbridge, which in daytime serves as a bridge for the people, and in the night is drawn up by iron chains and levers. . . . The water sometimes rises so high as that the whole fort is surrounded with it, so that canoes may go around it. . . . The stockades are round logs, better than a foot over, and about eleven or twelve feet high ; the joints are secured by split logs ; in the stockades are loopholes, made so as to fire slanting toward the ground. The bastions are filled with earth, solid, about eight feet high ; each bastion has four carriage guns, about four pounds ; no swivels, nor any mortars. . . . They have no cannon but at the bastions. . . . There are no pickets nor palisades on the top of the fort to defend it against scaling. . . . There are about twenty or thirty ordinary Indian cabins about the fort." The subjoined description of the place as it appeared when the English took possession of it, is from a letter of Captain John Haslett ; " We arrived at six last night," (November 25, 1758,) he says, " and found it in a great measure destroyed. There are two forts, about two hundred yards distant ; the one small, built with immense labor, but a great deal of strong works collected into very little room, and stands on the narrow neck of land at the confluence of the two rivers. 'Tis square, and has two ravelings, gabions at each corner, &c. The other fort stands on the banks of the Allegheny, in form of a parallelogram, but nothing so strong as the other ; several of the outworks are lately begun and still unfinished. There are, I think, thirty stacks of chimneys standing, the houses all burnt down."<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> *The Olden Time*, vol. I., pp. 39, 40 and 184, 185.

A few interesting questions here present themselves regarding Fort Duquesne. Who planned the fort; whence did it derive its name; where, precisely, was it located; and who were its different commanders? Fort Duquesne was planned by M. le Chevalier de Mergier, a captain of artillery, who was engaged in a number of works of this kind for the French in their Canadian possessions. He is represented as an officer of considerable ability, but a leech on the public purse—one of the large class that came to the New World with the determination of getting rich at any cost.<sup>53</sup> The fort was named in honor of the Marquis de Duquesne de Menneville, who succeeded the Marquis de Jonquière as Governor-General of Canada, in the summer of 1752; and was located in the Point, at the extreme end of the neck of land between the two rivers.<sup>54</sup>

That Fort Duquesne was built by M. Pierre Claude de Contrecoeur, Esquire, Sieur de Beandray, Captain of Infantry, and was under his command for a time, has never been called in question. But there is no little dispute as to the time when he gave place to his successor. It was formerly generally asserted that he was in command at the time of the battle of the Monongahela, more commonly known as Braddock's Defeat; and that he was succeeded early in the spring of 1756 by M. John Daniel, Esquire, Sieur Dumas, Captain of Infantry. It was further stated that he was by no means disposed to favor Beaujeu's proposed attack upon Braddock's army.<sup>55</sup> But the discovery of the *Register*, now published, would appear to prove this long entertained opinion erroneous; for in the entry of the latter's death, he is said to be "commander of Fort Duquesne and of the army." But on the other hand, there is not wanting evidence which would go to show that Contrecoeur was in command. He was commander of the fort from the date of its construction, but in the winter of 1754-5, he asked to be relieved, and the Marquis Duquesne, the Governor-General, dispatched Captain Beaujeu to relieve him, ordering him at the same time to remain at the fort until after the engagement with the English.<sup>56</sup> The conflicting statements may, perhaps, be reconciled in one of two ways: Either Beaujeu had not yet

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<sup>53</sup> *History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 42, note.

<sup>54</sup> See diagram above, p. 6.

<sup>55</sup> *History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 221, 222.

<sup>56</sup> Mr. J. G. Shea in *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, 1884, pp. 123, 124.



assumed command, and then he is spoken of in the *Register* as commander by anticipation, as one who held the commission but had not yet begun to exercise the duties of the office to which he was appointed; or else he was actually in command, as is stated in the *Register*, but being dead, Contrecoeur could, without fear of contradiction, take the honor of the victory to himself, and claim recognition from the home government for his eminent services. We need not be surprised at this statement, for it is well known that veracity was not among the most eminent virtues of some of the representatives of France in the New World. Nor would the Governor-General be likely to refuse his countenance to the fraud, if proper influence were brought to bear upon him.<sup>57</sup> I am at a loss which of these opinions to embrace, but regard the latter as the more probable. The reader can choose for himself. But whatever may be said of the commander at the time of the battle, Contrecoeur resumed command after that time. M. Dumas was a subordinate officer under Beaujeu at the battle, and the historian of General Braddock states that for his gallant conduct on the occasion he "was early in the subsequent year promoted to succeed M. de Contrecoeur in the command of Fort Duquesne."<sup>58</sup> This is a mistake. His name appears in the *Register* as commander at least as early as September 18, 1755.

But while in the *Register* Contrecoeur is styled "commander-in-chief of the forts of Duquesne, Presqu' Isle and the River au Bœufs," and Dumas, "commander-in-chief of the forts of Presqu' Isle, the River au Bœufs and Duquesne," Beaujeu is simply called "commander of Fort Duquesne and of the army;" which leads me to infer that, if commander at all, he did not hold supreme command as did the other two, but that his appointment was merely provisional for Fort Duquesne and the army there, until such time as another person could be named to the command of the French forces in these parts.

"In the early autumn of 1757, (or perhaps sooner,)" says the author of the *History of Braddock's Expedition*, (p. 270,) "M. de

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<sup>57</sup>For the corruption of Canadian officials see *Montcalm and Wolf*, *passim*.

<sup>58</sup>*History of Braddock's Expedition*, p. 224, note.

Ligneris relieved Dumas in his command." It was "sooner," for we learn from the *Register* that M. de Ligneris was commander of Fort Duquesne as early as December 27, 1756. But in justice to the historian of General Braddock, it must be stated that his work was published before the *Register* was brought to light, and that consequently he was deprived of the information which it contains. De Ligneris retained command until the French were finally expelled from the soil of Pennsylvania.

On abandoning the fort, about one hundred of the French went down the Ohio to the Illinois country, another hundred passed by land to Presqu' Isle, and the remaining two hundred with de Ligneris went up the Allegheny to Venango. Fort Machault was strengthened, and it was proposed to remain there until spring, and defend the place, if attacked. With the opening of the river, an attempt was to be made to retake the site of Fort Duquesne. Having collected for that purpose a force of about seven hundred men and a thousand Indians toward the end of June, they were about to embark for the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, when word came that Fort Niagara was besieged. The importance of holding that point induced the French to abandon Fort Machault and attempt to concentrate their forces there. They saw that their route to the Mississippi by way of the Allegheny and Ohio was cut off by the capture of Fort Duquesne; and if Niagara should also fall into the hands of the enemy, all communication with the west would be broken. The stores and munitions that had been collected at Machault for the expedition against Fort Pitt, were either distributed among the Indians or destroyed, while the large fleet of canoes and batteaux which was intended for their transportation was burnt.<sup>59</sup>

The forts of Le Bœuf and Presqu' Isle having served as relays during the occupation of the valley of the Allegheny, lost their importance with the fall of the posts there, and were consequently abandoned; and the power of the French in Pennsylvania was extinguished forever.

The subsequent history of the French in North America is soon told. Fort Niagara was captured on the 5th of August, 1759, and

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<sup>59</sup> *History of Venango County*, p. 61.

with it the French were cut off from all communication with the west; Quebec fell with the death of Montcalm, September 14, of the same year; and with the capitulation of Montreal, September 8th, 1760, all the possessions of the French east of the Mississippi, fell into the hands of the English. But as the star of the French dominion sank below the western horizon, the sun of American Independence rose glorious in the east.

A word on this apparent triumph of England and I have done.

Long before the expulsion of the French from Canada, thoughtful minds on both sides of the Atlantic foresaw that such an event must be the prelude to the freedom of the colonies. The presence of the French there both retarded their progress as a nation, and made them feel their dependence on the mother country; and no one understood this better than the French themselves. "We have caught them at last," said Choiseul, to those around him, on the definitive surrender of New France; and, at once giving up Louisiana to Spain, his eager hopes anticipated the speedy struggle of America for separate existence. So soon as the sagacious and experienced Vergennes, the French ambassador at Constantinople, heard the conditions of the peace, he also said to his friends, and even openly to a British traveler: "The consequences of the entire cessation of Canada are obvious. I am persuaded England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. They stand no longer in need of her protection; she will call on them to contribute towards supporting the burdens they have helped to bring on her; and they will answer by striking off all dependence."<sup>60</sup> Sixteen years later the hall in Philadelphia resounded with the Declaration of Independence.

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<sup>60</sup> *History of the United States*,—Bancroft, (centenary edition), vol. III., p. 305.

## The First Mass

*At the Shrine of Mary, on "the Beautiful River."*

Celebrated by Rev. Denys Baron, at Pittsburg, April 17, 1754.

### I.

The sun flashed up, on "the Beautiful River,"  
Changing its ripples to ruby wine;  
It danced and glittered with many a quiver,  
It flowed as smoothly as poet's rhyme,  
And the grand hills stooped to the River's flow,  
—The "Beautiful River,"—long ago!

### II.

Deep, and silent, and heavy, and tall,  
The forest swept to the water's edge;  
The wild deer fled at the eagle's call,  
The wild fox crept through the laurel hedge,  
And the blue sky bent o'er the River's flow,  
—The "Beautiful River,"—long ago!

### III.

And then in the light of the April sun,  
In the glorious flush of the morning sky,  
A wonderful scene on the shore is begun,  
A scene half earth, half heaven brought nigh,  
While the musical waves of the River flow  
Past the wonderful vision—long ago!

### IV.

Red men bow down on the humid sod,  
With the dark-eyed soldiers of sunny France,  
And the vested priest of the living God,  
Lifts the Sacred Host to their rev'rent glance,  
And naught breaks the hush but the River's flow,  
That April morning—long ago!



V.

'Tis the Holy Mass! in that wilderness!  
And the leafscreened altar,—our Lady's Shrine;—  
This virgin forest her name will bless  
With a title brought o'er the stormy brine,  
“Our Lady's Assumption”! close to the flow  
Of the “Beautiful River”—long ago!

\* \* \* \* \*

VI.

But the Red men flee, and the warriors die,  
And the smouldering ashes seem to tell  
To the moaning silence as years roll by  
That all is lost, and the name as well;  
But Faith has a seed that the Angels know  
Sowed deep, by the “Beautiful River's” flow.

VII.

Sweet Mother of Mercy! 'twas thine, thine own,  
This favored spot of a city's birth,  
Ere our spangled flag to the world was known,  
Or our cry of freedom awoke the earth,  
Thine was The Shrine at the River's flow  
The “Beautiful River”—long ago!

VIII.

And thus, as the years roll on and pass,  
We kneel at a sweet Memorial Shrine,  
And our thoughts drift back to that First lone Mass,  
When a stranger-tongue, called this chapel thine,  
Where the Beautiful River seemed to bless  
“Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness”!

*St. Xavier's, 1885.*

MERCEDES.

REGISTRES  
DES  
BAPTESMES  
ET  
SEPULTURES

QUI SE SONT FAITS AU

FORT DUQUESNE,

Pendant les années

1753, 1754, 1755 & 1756.

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NOUVELLE YORK, ISLE DE MANATE,  
DE LA PRESSE CRAMOISY DE JEAN-MARIE SHEA,  
M. DCCC. LIX.

1147123

REGISTER  
OF THE  
BAPTISMS  
AND  
INTERMENTS

WHICH TOOK PLACE AT

FORT DUQUESNE,<sup>1</sup>

During the years

1753, 1754, 1755, & 1756.

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NEW YORK, MANHATTAN ISLAND,  
FROM THE CRAMOISY<sup>2</sup> PRESS OF JOHN GILMARY SHEA.

1859.

## AVANT=PROPOS.

*COMME* Registre de paroisse, les pages suivantes ne mériteroient pas l'impression, mais ellesont d'un grand intérêt par la lumière qu'elles jettent sur la démarche hardie que firent les Français, en s'emparant de la langue de terre qui domine l'Ohio, après en avoir chassé les Colons de la Virginie ; et ces pages deviennent surtout intéressantes par les détails curieux qu'elles fournissent sur la Bataille du Monongahela, et son Héros DANIEL LIÉNARD, SIEUR DE BEAUJEU.

Avant de marcher contre Braddock, on le voit ici se prosterner devant l'autel, recevoir les sacrements, et se préparer à la mort. Evidemment, il ne comptait pas revenir vainqueur de l'armée angloise si importante et si nombreuse ; mais en noble François il croyait devoir succomber dans une lutte si inégale. Son courage et son dévouement ont inspiré à ses guerriers des espérances au delà des siennes, et simple capitaine dans les troupes de la Marine, il est mort au milieu de la mêlée, après avoir remporté une des plus glorieuses victoires mentionnées dans les Annales Françaises ; victoire si complète, que les historiens Anglois et Américains n'en font mention, que sous le nom de la Déroute de Braddock.

Il paroît que les troupes victorieuses portèrent au fort le corps de leur commandant, et ne l'ayant enterré que 3 jours après la bataille, est à présumer qu'elles lui firent des obsèques pompeuses, quoiqu'à présent il n'y a rien à montrer où reposent les cendres de Beaujeu.



PREFACE.<sup>3</sup>

*AS* a parish register the following pages would not merit publication ; but they are of great interest from the light they shed on the daring step of the French in taking possession of the point of land which commands the Ohio, after having driven out the colonists of Virginia ; and these pages become especially interesting on account of the details they furnish of the battle of the Monongahela, and its hero, *Sieur de Beaujeu*.<sup>4</sup>

Before marching against Braddock he is seen prostrate before the altar receiving the Sacraments and preparing himself for death. Evidently he did not expect to return victorious over the English army, so formidable and numerous ; but as a noble Frenchman he felt it his duty to lay down his life in so unequal a contest. His courage and self-sacrifice inspired his warriors with hopes beyond his own, and, though a simple captain in the marine forces,<sup>5</sup> he died in the midst of the contest, after having won one of the most glorious victories mentioned in the French annals, a victory so complete that both English and American historians mention it only under the name of *Braddock's Defeat*.

It appears that the troops carried back to the fort the body of their commander, and, not having buried it until three days after the battle, it is to be presumed that they rendered it the highest military honors, although at present nothing marks the spot where repose the ashes of *Beaujeu*.

**E**XTRAIT général des Sepultures, mariages et Baptêmes qui se sont fait pendant la campagne de la Belle Rivière, parafé et signé Marin, l'original desquels est resté au fort Duquesne à la Belle Rivière, sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste. Vierge.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean Bap.  
Texier.

L'AN mille sept cinquante trois le onsieme de Juliet est decédé dans le dit parti Jean Baptiste Texier de la paroisse de Montreal mary de Charlotte Cabassier veuve de feu La Souche, après avoir été confessé recen le St. Viatique et le sacrement de l'extreme onction, son corps a été inhumé avec les cérémonies accoutumées dans un endroit du camp de la presqu'île destiné pour le eimitière En foy de quoy j'ai signé

fr. GABRIEL ANHEUSER

p<sup>re</sup> recolet aumonier du party.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean  
Francois  
Aubert

L'an mille sept cent cinquante trois le dernier de Juliet est decédé dans le dit party Jean Francois Aubert de la paroisse de St. Charle de Sedan, dioeese de Reims soldat de la compagnie de Dumas après avoir été confessé receu le St. Viatique et le sacrement d'extreme onction son corps a esté inhumé avec les cérémonies ordinaires dans un endroit du camp de la presqu'île destiné pour le eimitière

en foy de quoy j'ai signé

fr DENYS BARON P. R.

aumonier dans le dit party.

f. GABRIEL ANHEUSER

p<sup>te</sup> R. aumonier du party.

Sepulture  
de  
St. George  
soldat

L'an mille sept cent cinquante trois, le vint d'Aout est decédé dans le dit party St. George soldat de la compagnie de Fouvile, ineorporé dans le détachement de M<sup>r</sup> La Ronde, son corps a été inhumé avec les eérémonies ordinaires dans androit du camp de la Riviere aux beufs destiné pour le eimitière.

f. GABRIEL ANHEUSER

P. R. Aumonier

**G**ENERAL extract from the interments, marriages<sup>6</sup> and baptisms which took place during the campaign of the Beautiful River,<sup>7</sup> flourished and signed, Marin,<sup>8</sup> the original<sup>9</sup> of which is preserved in Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the eleventh of July, died, in the said<sup>10</sup> detachment, John Baptist Texier of the parish of Montreal, husband of Charlotte Cabassier, widow of the late La Souche, after having confessed, received the Holy Viaticum and the sacrament of Extreme Unction. His remains were interred with the customary ceremonies in that portion of the camp of Presqu' Isle, set apart for a cemetery. In testimony whereof I have signed,

Interment  
of John  
Baptist  
Texier.

FRIAR GABRIEL ANHEUSER,<sup>11</sup>

Recollect<sup>12</sup> priest, chaplain of the detachment.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the last day of July, died in the said detachment John Francis Aubert, of the parish of St. Charles of Sedan, in the diocese of Rheims, a soldier of the company of Dumas,<sup>13</sup> after having confessed, received the Holy Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred with the customary ceremonies in that portion of the camp of Presqu' Isle, set apart for a cemetery. In testimony whereof I have signed :

Interment  
of John  
Francis  
Aubert.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,<sup>14</sup>

Chaplain with said detachment.

Fr. GABRIEL ANHEUSER, P. R.,

Chaplain of the detachment.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the twentieth of August, died in the said detachment, St. George a soldier of the company of Fouville, incorporated into the detachment of Mr. La Ronde. His remains were interred with the customary ceremonies in that part of the camp of French creek,<sup>15</sup> set apart for the cemetery.

Interment  
of St.  
George,  
soldier.

Fr. GABRIEL ANHEUSER, P. R.,

Chaplain.

Sepulture  
de la  
franchise  
soldat.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante trois le sixieme septem-  
bre est décédé le nommé Etienne dit La franchise cor-  
poral de la compagnie de Fouville incorporé dans celle de  
Mr La Ronde, après avoir esté confessé et receu le sacre-  
ment d'extreme onction son corps a esté inhumé avec les  
cérémonies ordinaires dans le cimitière de la Rivière aux  
Bœufs le sixiesme jour du dit moy et an que dessus on foy  
de quoi j'ai signé

f. GABRIEL ANHEUSER  
P<sup>tre</sup> R. Aumônier.

Sepulture  
de  
Jerome  
augé  
habitant  
de la  
paroisse  
de la  
pointe  
aux  
trembles  
de quebec

L'an mille sept cent cinquante trois le seiz Septembre est  
décédé dans le fort de la Rivière aux bœufs Jérôme Augé  
habitant de la pointe aux trembles de québec apres avoir  
receu les sacremens de pénitence de viatique et d'extrême  
onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le lieu destiné pour  
le cimitière et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous  
ptre Recolet soussigné aumonier au dit fort et pendant la  
campagne de la belle Rivière en foy de quoy avons signe

fr. DENYS BARON  
p. R. Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Mr Marin  
Comman-  
dant gen-  
eral de  
l'armée de  
la belle  
Rivière.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante trois le viint neuf Octobre  
est décédé sur les quatre heures et demie du soir dans le fort  
de la Rivière aux bœufs sous le titre de St. Pierre Monsieur  
Pierre paul escuyer Sieur de Marin chevalier de l'orde mili-  
taire et royal de St. Louis capitaine d'ynfenterie et commend-  
ant général de l'armée de la Belle Rivière apres avoir recue  
les sacremens de pénitence d'extreme onction et de viatique  
agé de soixante et trois ans son corps a esté inhumé dans  
le cimitiere du mesme fort par nous preste Recolet aumo-  
nier du dit fort et pendant la campagne de la belle Riviere  
ont estes present a son inhumation Monsieur de Repentigny  
commandant de la susdite armée et capitaine d'infenterie  
de Messieurs du muys lieutenant dynfenterie Benois lieu-



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the sixth of September, died, Stephen, surnamed La Franchisse,<sup>16</sup> a corporal in the company of Fouville, incorporated into that of Mr. La Ronde, after having confessed and received the sacrament of Extreme Unction. His remains were interred with the customary ceremonies in the cemetery of French creek, on the sixth day of the said month and year as above. In testimony whereof I have signed :

FR. GABRIEL ANHEUSER, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the sixteenth of September, died at the fort of French creek, Jerome Augé, an inhabitant of the Point aux Trembles (in the province) of Quebec, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the place set apart for a cemetery, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, the undersigned Recollect priest, chaplain of the said fort and during the campaign<sup>17</sup> of the Beautiful River. In testimony whereof we have signed :

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, on the twenty-ninth of October at half-past four in the evening, died in the fort of French creek, under the title of St. Peter,<sup>18</sup> Monsieur Peter Paul, Esquire, Sieur de Marin,<sup>19</sup> Chevalier (Knight) of the royal military order of St. Louis, Captain of Infantry and Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Beautiful River, aged sixty-three years, after having received the sacraments of Penance, Extreme Unction, and the Viaticum. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, by us, Recollect priest, chaplain of the said fort and during the campaign of the Beautiful River. There were present at his interment Monsieur Repentigny, commander of the

Interment  
of  
Stephen,  
Soldier.

Interment  
of Jerome  
Augé an  
inhabitant  
of the  
parish of  
the Point  
aux Trem-  
bles of  
Quebec.

Interment  
of  
Mr. Marin,  
Comman-  
der-in-  
Chief of  
the army of  
the Beauti-  
ful River.

tenant dynfenterie de simblim major au susdit fort Laforce  
garde des magazins lesquels ont signe avec nous

Le Gardeur de Repentigny

Laforce Benois du muys

J. Depré Simblim

fr. DENYS BARON

p<sup>re</sup> recolet Aumonier.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le neuf febvrier est  
decedé dans le fort de la rivière aux bœufs sous le titre de  
St Pierre, Louis Rivare garçon habitant de la paroisse de  
St Charle en la Riviere de Chambly agé d'environ de vint  
cinq ans apres avoir receu les sacrements de penitence de  
viatique et d'extrem onction : son corps a esté inhumé  
avec les ceremonies dans le cimetière du susdit fort par nous  
prestre Recolet soussigné aumonier au dit fort et pendant  
la campagne de la belle Rivière en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON

p. R. Aumonier.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le Onz de mars  
est decédè dans le fort de la Rivière aux bœufs sous le titre  
de St. Pierre guiaulme Thybeault garçon habitant de la  
paroisse de St. Thomas ditte La pointe a la caille au bas de  
quebec agé d'environ de vint huit ans après avoir receu les  
saints sacrements de penitence d'Eucaristic et d'extrem  
onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetiere du susdit  
fort par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy  
au dit fort et pendant la campagne de la Belle Rivière  
en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

above mentioned army and captain of infantry ; Messieurs du Muys, lieutenant of infantry ; Benois, lieutenant of infantry ; de Simblim, major at the abovementioned fort ; (and) Laforce,<sup>20</sup> guard of the magazine, who signed with us.

LE GARDEUR DE REPENTIGNY,  
LAFORCE, BENOIS, DU MUYS,  
J. DEPRÉ SIMBLIM.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the ninth of February, died in the fort of French creek, under the title of St. Peter, Louis Rivare, unmarried, a member of the parish of St. Charles on the Chambly river, aged about twenty-five years, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred with the ceremonies in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the said fort and during the campaign of the Beautiful River. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of  
Louis  
Rivare,  
a member  
of the  
parish of  
St. Charles,  
on the  
Chambly  
river.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the eleventh of March, died in the fort of French creek, under the title of St. Peter, William Thybeault, unmarried, a member of the parish of St. Thomas, called Quail Point, below Quebec, aged about twenty-eight years, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Eucharist and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King, at the said fort and during the campaign of the Beautiful River. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of  
William  
Thybeault,  
unmarried,  
of the  
parish of  
St. Thomas,  
called  
Quail Point  
below  
Quebec.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.<sup>21</sup>

Sepulture  
de Tous  
saint Boyer  
dit Bien-  
tourné  
garçon  
habitant de  
St. Pierre  
en la  
prairie de la  
Magde-  
leine.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le vint juin est decédé dans le fort Duquesne à la Belle Riviere, toussaint Boyer dit bientourné garçon habitant de St. Pierre en la prairie de la Magdeleine agé de vint deux ans ou environ après avoir recen les S<sup>ts</sup> sacremens de penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans de lieu destiné pour cimitière au dit fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet sousigné aumonier au dit fort et pendant la campagne de la Belle rivière ainsi avons signé

Fr. DENYS BARON p<sup>tre</sup> R.  
Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Dejardin  
habitant de  
Ste. Rose  
de  
Lima en  
lisle de  
Jesus.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le quinze de juillet est decédé dans le fort duquesne—dejardin garçon habitant de Ste. Rose de Lima en lisle Jesus agé d'environ de vint trois ans après avoir recen les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence et dextrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le lieu destiné pour cimitière et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier au dit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

Fr. DENYS BARON p. R.  
Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Joseph  
Delisle  
garçon  
habitant  
de  
Longueuille

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le trois aout est decédé dans le fort duquesne Joseph delisle garçon habitant de longueuille agé d'environ de vint six ans après avoir receu les saints sacrements de penitence et d'extrem onction son corps a este inhumé dans le lieu destine pour le cimitière et cela avec les cérémonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet sous signé aumonier au dit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

Fr. DENYS BARON p. R.  
Aumonier.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the twentieth of June, died in Fort Duquesne on the Beautiful River, Toussaint, (All saints,) Boyer, styled Bientourné, unmarried, an inhabitant of St. Peter's on the prairie de la Magdeleine, aged twenty-two years, or thereabouts, after having received the sacraments of Penance the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the place set apart for the cemetery at the said fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of said fort and during the campaign of the Beautiful River. Thus we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Toussaint  
Boyer,  
styled Bientourné,  
unmarried,  
an inhabitant of  
St. Peter's  
on the  
prairie de  
la Magdeleine.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the fifteenth of July, died in Fort Duquesne, ——— De Jardin, an inhabitant of St. Rose of Lima, on the Isle of Jesus, aged about twenty-three years, after having received the sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the place set apart for the cemetery, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
De Jardin,  
an inhabitant of  
St. Rose  
of Lima on  
the Isle of  
Jesus.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the third of August, died in Fort Duquesne, Joseph Delisle, unmarried, an inhabitant of Longueville, aged about twenty-six years, after having received the sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the place set apart for the cemetery, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Joseph  
Delisle,  
unmarried,  
an inhabitant of  
Longueville.

Sepulture  
d'Ambroise  
Boivin  
homme  
marié  
habitant  
de  
La Baie  
St. Paul au  
bas de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le sixième d'Aout  
est decedé dans le fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomp-  
tion de la Ste Vierge Ambroise boivin homme marié  
habitant de la baye de St. Paul au bas de quebec apres  
avoir receu les Sts sacremens de pénitence et d'extrem  
onction son corps a été inhumé dans le lieu destiné pour  
le cimitière et cela avec les cérémonies ordinaires par nous  
prestre Recolet soussigné Aumonier du Roy au dit fort en  
foy de quoy avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

Nous Capitaine d'ynfenterie commandant general du party de la  
belle Rivière des forts de la presqu'ille de la rivière aux bœufs et de  
celui de duquesne certifions que les extraits cy dessus sont conformes  
à l'original fait au fort duquesne le dix daout mille sept cent cin-  
quante quatre.

Vu

CONTRECŒUR.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the sixth of August, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,<sup>22</sup> (a man) named Ambrose Boivin, married, an inhabitant of the bay of St. Paul, below Quebec, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the place set apart for the cemetery,<sup>23</sup> and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King, at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed:

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.

Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Ambrose  
Boivin,  
married, an  
inhabitant  
of the Bay  
of St. Paul,  
below  
Quebec.

WE, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of the detachment of the Beautiful River, of the forts of Presqu' Isle, French creek,<sup>24</sup> and Duquesne, certify that the above extracts conform to the original made at Fort Duquesne on the tenth of August, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

Approved,

CONTRECEUR.



**L**E present Registre contenant cinq feuillets blancs non compris le présent a esté cotté et paraphé par nous capitaine dynfenterie commandant général du party de la Belle Rivière des forts de la presquille de la rivière aux Bœufs et de celuy de duquesne, lequel servira à enregistrer les extrais mortuaires baptemes et sepultures qui se seront au dit fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste Vierge lequel registre servira au dits enregistrements pendant le restant de cette année mille septcent cinquante quatre.

Fait double au fort duquesne le trante et un d'aout mille septcent cinquante quatre.

Fort duQuesne Riv<sup>re</sup> Oïo,

CONTRECCEUR.

Sepulture de Jean Beau garçon habitant dans la Riviere de Chambly seigneurie de Contre Cœur. L'AN mille sept cent cinquante quatre le six Septembre est decedé au fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste Vierge à la belle Rivière le nommé J. beau habitant dans la riviere de Chambly Seigneurie de Contrecœur, lequel estoit agé de viint ans ou environ apres avoir receu les saints saeremens de penitence de viatique et d'extreme onction son corps a esté inhume dans le cimetière du meme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne ainsi avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture du petit Marin domestique de Mr. Droulion. L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le douze septembre est decedé au fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste Vierge à la belle Rivière Henry Marin domestique de M<sup>r</sup> Droulion agé de quinze ans au environ apres avoir receu les Sts Sacrements de penitence, de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du susdit fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au dit fort ainsi avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.



**T**HE present Register, containing five blank leaves, not including this one, has been arranged and signed by us, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of the detachment of the Beautiful River, of the forts of Presqu' Isle, French creek,<sup>24</sup> and Duquesne; which will serve to register the mortuary extracts,<sup>25</sup> baptisms, and interments, which will take place at the said Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, which Register will serve for the said registration during the remainder of this year, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

A duplicate of this (register) was made at Fort Duquesne on the thirty-first of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

CONTRECOEUR.

Fort Duquesne, Ohio River.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the sixth of September, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, (a man) named John Beau, an inhabitant at the Chambly river, Seigniory of Contrecoeur,<sup>26</sup> who was aged twenty years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said Fort Duquesne. Thus we have signed :

Interment  
of  
John Beau,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant at the  
Chambly  
river,  
Seigniory  
of Contre-  
coeur.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the twelfth of September, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Henry Marin, servant of Mr. Droulion, aged fifteen years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. Thus we have signed :

Interment  
of  
little Marin  
servant of  
Mr. Drou-  
lion.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Sepulture  
de  
Joseph  
Brochus  
garçon hab-  
itant de  
St. Michel  
au bas de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le quinze Sep-  
tembre est decedé au fort duquesne sous le titre de l'As-  
somp-tion de la Ste Vierge à la belle Riviere le nommé  
Joseph Brochus de la paroisse de St. Michel au bas de  
Quebec agé d'environ vingt trois ans ou environ après  
avoir receu les Sts Sacremens de penitence, de viatique et  
d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimi-  
tière du même fort par nous pte Recolet soussigné aumon-  
ier du Roy au dit fort ainsi nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonnier.

Sepulture  
de  
Francois  
Delorme  
charpentier  
au fort  
Duquesne.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le sixe de Septem-  
bre est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomp-  
tion de la Ste Vierge a la Belle Riviere francois de l'orme  
estant maitre charpentier au fort Duquesne et natif de la  
paroisse du Sault au Recolet, agé de trente ans ou environ  
après avoir recue les sacremens de penitence, de viatq et  
d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetiere  
du meme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par  
nous ptre Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au susdit  
fort ainsi avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonnier.

Sepulture  
de  
Alexandre  
Marquis de  
la paroisse  
de  
Camour-  
aska  
au bas de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le trente Octobre  
est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomp-tion  
de la Ste Vierge a la belle Riviere Alexandre Marquis de  
la paroisse de Camonraskas au bas de Quebec, agé de vingt  
cinq ans ou environ après avoir receu les sts sacremens de  
penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté  
inhume dans le cimetiere du meme fort et cela avec les céré-  
monies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet soussigné Au-  
monier du Roy au dit fort ainsi nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonnier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the fifteenth of September, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, (a man) named Joseph Brochus, of the Parish of St. Michael, below Quebec, aged twenty-three years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. Thus we have signed :

Interment  
of  
Joseph  
Brochus,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of  
St. Michael,  
below  
Quebec.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the sixteenth of September, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Francis de L'Orme, being master carpenter at Fort Duquesne, and a native of the parish of the Sault au Recollect, aged thirty years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. Thus we have signed :

Interment  
of  
Francis  
de L'Orme,  
carpenter at  
Fort Du-  
quesne.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the thirteenth of October, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Alexander Marquis, of the parish of Camouraskas, below Quebec, aged twenty-five years, or thereabout, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. Thus we have signed :

Interment  
of  
Alexander  
Marquis,  
of the  
parish of  
Camouras-  
kas, below  
Quebec.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Baptême  
de  
Denise  
Sauvagesse  
Louve.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le trois Novem-  
bre a esté baptisé avec les cérémonies ordinaires Denise  
sauvagesse Louve agé de douze ans ou environ laquelle  
desiroit ardament le st baptême que nous preste Recolet  
soussigné Aumonier du Roy du fort Duquesne le luy  
avons administré en foy de quoy nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Denise  
Sauvagesse  
Louve.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante quatre le cinq Novem-  
bre est decédé aupres du fort Duquesne Denise Sauvagesse  
Louve agé de douze ans ou environ ayant esté baptisée  
deux jours auparavant son corps a este inhumé dans le  
cimitière du fort Duquesne et cela avec les ceremonies  
ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet soussigné Aumonier du  
Roy au dit fort en foy de quoy nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.





In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the third of November, was baptized with the customary ceremonies, Dénise,<sup>27</sup> a Loup (Mohegan) Indian, aged twelve years, or thereabout, who ardently desired holy baptism, which we, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, administered to her. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Baptism  
of  
Dénise, a  
Loup  
Indian.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, on the fifth of November, died near Fort Duquesne, Dénise, a Loup (Mohegan) Indian, aged twelve years, or thereabout, who had been baptized two days before. Her remains were interred in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of  
Dénise, a  
Loup In-  
dian.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.



**L**E present Registre contenant sept feuillets blancs non compris le présent a esté cotté et paraphé par nous capitaine dynfenterie commandant en chef des forts Duquesne de la presqu'ille et de la Riviere aux bœufs lequel servira a enrégistrer Les baptêmes, mariages et sepultures qui se seront au dit fort Duquesne à la belle Riviere sous le tistre de L'Assomption de la tres S<sup>te</sup> Vierge et cela pendant la presente année mille sept cent cinquante cinq Lequel Registre a esté remis au père Denys Baron p<sup>te</sup> Recolet aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne fait au dit fort le premier janvier mille sept cinquante cinq .

CONTRECŒUR.

Fort Duquesne, R<sup>re</sup> Oïo.

Sepulture de Pierre Langevin garçon habitant de la paroisse de L'immaculée Conception ditte La-pointe Oliver de Chambly. L'AN mille sept cent cinquante cinq le trois de janvier dans le fort Duquesne, à la belle Riviere sous le titre de L'Assomption de la très S<sup>te</sup> Vierge est decédé Pierre Langevin garçon habitant de la paroisse de L'immaculée Conception ditte La-pointe Oliver a Chambly après avoir reçu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le Cimetiere du même fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous p<sup>re</sup> Recolet aumonier du Roy au dit Fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture de Pierre Texier garçon habitant de la paroisse de Ste. Anne Seigneurie de Gatineaux du gouvernement des 3 Rivières. L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le quinze janvier dans le fort Duquesne à la belle Rivière sous le titre de l'Assomption de la très S<sup>te</sup> Vierge esté decédé Pierre Texier garçon habitant de la paroisse de S<sup>te</sup> Anne, seigneurie de Gatineaux du gouvernement des Trois Rivières agé d'environ de vint sept ans, après avoir reçu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetiere du mesme fort et cela par nous p<sup>te</sup> Recolet premier aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne: en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

**T**HE present Register, containing seven blank leaves, not including this one, has been arranged and signed by us, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of forts Duquesne, Presqu' Isle, and French creek, which will serve to register the baptisms, marriages and interments which may take place at the said Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the most Blessed Virgin, during the present year, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five; which register is entrusted to Father Denys Baron, Recollect priest, chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne. Made at the said fort on the first of January, in the year one thousand seven (hundred) and fifty-five. CONTRECŒUR.

Fort Duquesne, Ohio River.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the third of January, in Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the most Blessed Virgin, died Peter Langevin, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, called the Point Olivier on the Chambly, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Peter  
Langevin,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of the  
parish of  
the Immac-  
ulate Con-  
ception,  
called the  
Point Oli-  
vier, on the  
Chambly.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the fifteenth of January, in Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the most Blessed Virgin, died Peter Texier, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Anne in the Seigniory of Gatineaux, in the government of Three Rivers, aged about twenty-seven years, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that by us, Recollect priest, the first<sup>28</sup> chaplain of the King at the said Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Peter  
Texier,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of the  
parish of  
St. Anne,  
Seigniory  
of Gatin-  
eaux, in the  
government  
of Three  
Rivers.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Sepulture  
de  
Francois  
Trudel  
garçon hab-  
itant de la  
paroisse de  
St. Francois  
de salle  
ditte La  
pointe aux  
trembles de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq, le quatorzeme de febvrier dans le fort Duquesne à la belle Riviere, sous le titre de l'Assomption de la très Ste Vierge est decedé François Trudel garçon habitant de la paroisse de St. François de salle ditte La pointe aux trembles de Quebec après avoir receu les S<sup>ts</sup> sacremens de penitence, de viatique, et d'extrem onction lequel estoit âgé d'environ de vint cinq ans son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimitière du mesme fort, et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet aumonier du Roy au dit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. de  
Marie  
Jeane  
Vermette  
Anglaise  
apparten-  
ant a Mr  
De Contre-  
cœur.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le deuxiesme mars, a esté baptisée avec les ceremonies ordinaires de nost<sup>e</sup> mère la Ste Eglise Catholique Marie Jeanne Vermet agée de dix neufs moys ou environ née en Nouvelleville Speancalluianci, fille de Jean Vermet françois de nation, cy devant habitant de nouvellville speancalluianci lequel a este tu paré les *Chaougnons* venant se joindre aux catholiques de ces contrées de Jeanes Voleenbork anglaise de nation, native de Nord Caroline ses père et mère, le parrain a esté Monsieur Pierre Claude de Contrecœur escuyer Sieur de Beaudry capitaine dynfenterie commendant en chef des forts Duquesne, de la presqu'ille et de la Riviere aux bœufs, La maraine Marie Joseph Chainier femme du Sieur Norment negotiant a la belle Riviere Lesquels ont signés conjointement avec nous pte Recolet aumonier du Roy au susdit fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la très Ste Vierge à la belle Rivière.

CONTRECŒUR

MARIE JOSEPH CHAINIER

NORMAND

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the fourteenth of February, in Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the most Blessed Virgin, died Francis Trudel, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Francis of Sales, called Point aux Trembles, (in the Province) of Quebec, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction, who was aged about twenty-five years. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of Francis  
Trudel,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of the  
parish of  
St. Francis  
of Sales,  
called  
Point aux  
Trembles,  
of Quebec.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the second of March, was baptized with the customary ceremonies of our Holy Mother the Catholic Church, Mary Jane Vermet, aged nineteen months, or thereabout, born at Newville Speancalluanci,<sup>28</sup> daughter of John Vermet, a Frenchman, formerly an inhabitant of Newville Speancalluanci, who was killed by the Shawanees while coming to join the Catholics of these parts; (and) of Jane Vollenbork (Bolingbroke?) an English woman; the father and mother being natives of North Carolina. The god-father was Monsieur Peter Claude de Contrecoeur, Esquire, Sieur de Beandray, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of the forts of Duquesne, Presqu' Isle, and French creek; the god-mother was Mary Joseph Chainier, wife of the Sieur Norment, merchant (trader) at the Beautiful River, who have signed conjointly with us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assnption of the most Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River.

CONTRECOEUR,  
MARY JOSEPH CHAINIER,  
Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Baptism of  
Mary Jane  
Vermet,  
English,  
of the  
household  
of Mr. de  
Contrecoeur

Sepulture  
de Michel  
Boucher  
habitant de  
St. Nicolas  
aupres de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le cinquieme de May, est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere Michel Boucher garçon habitant de la paroisse de St. Nicolas auprès de Quebec après avoir reçu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction lequel estoit agé de vint ans ou environ son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du même fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.  
Aumonier.

Sepul. de  
Pierre  
Simard gar-  
çon habit-  
ant de la  
paroisse de  
la petite  
Rivière au  
bas de  
Quebec.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le cinquieme de Julliet a esté tué et a eu sa chevelure levée, le nommé Pierre Simard garçon habitant de la paroisse de la petite Rivière au bas de Quebec lequel estoit agé de vint trois ans ou environ (lequel a satisfait à son devoir paschal) son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>ts</sup> Vierge à la belle Rivière et cela avec les ceremonies par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.  
Aumonier.

Le mort  
du nomé  
Limoge  
garçon hab-  
itant des  
mille isles  
paroisse de  
St. Louis.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le neuf de Julliet a esté tué dans le combat donné contre les Anglois le mesme jour le nommé Limoge garçon habitant des milles isles, paroisse de St. Louis, lequel estoit agé d'environ de vint six ans et le corps duquel a esté enterré sur le champ de bataille par M<sup>r</sup> Le Borgne cadet a leguilliette, ainsi qu'il nous l'a déclaré a nous ptre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.  
Aumonier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the fifth of May, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Michael Boucher, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Nicholas, near Quebec, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction, who was aged twenty-two years, or thereabout. His body was interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Michael  
Boucher,  
an inhabit-  
ant of  
St. Nicho-  
las, near  
Quebec.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the fifth of July was killed and scalped (a man) named Peter Simard, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of Petit Rivière, below Quebec, who was aged twenty-three years, or thereabout. (He had performed his Easter duty.) His body was interred in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Peter  
Simard,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of the  
parish of  
Petit  
Rivière,  
below  
Quebec.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July,<sup>29</sup> was killed in the battle fought with the English the same day, (a man) named Limoge, unmarried, an inhabitant of the Thousand Islands, parish of St. Louis, who was aged twenty-six years, whose remains were interred on the field of battle by Mr. Le Borgne,<sup>30</sup> cadet a L'Eguilliette, as he made known to us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, at the Beautiful River. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

The death  
of  
(a man)  
named  
Limoge,  
unmarried,  
an inhabit-  
ant of the  
Thousand  
Islands,  
parish of  
St. Louis.

Sepulture  
de Jean  
Baptiste  
Talleon  
garçon hab-  
itant des  
mille isles  
paroisse de  
St. Louis.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le neuf de julliet est decedé au fort Duquesne a la belle Riviere sous le tistre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge le nommé Jean Baptiste Talion garçon habitant des milles isles paroisse de St. Louis ayant esté blesé le mesme jour dans le combat donné contre les Anglois, lequel a recue les S<sup>ts</sup> sacremens d'extrem onction et de penitence son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetiere du mesme fort le dix du présent et cela avec les ceremonies ordinares par nous pre Recolet Aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de Mr.  
Carqueville  
Lieutenant  
dans les  
troupes du  
detache-  
ment de la  
marine.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le neuf de Julliet a esté tué au combat donné contre les Anglois et le mesme jour que dessus M<sup>r</sup> Dericherville escuyer Sicur de Carqueville, Lieutenant dans les troupes du detachement de la marine après avoir esté le mesme jour en confesse lequel estoit agé d'environ de trente trois ans : son corps a esté le dixiesme du susdit mois inhumé dans le cimetiere du fort Duquesne à la belle Riviere sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge, et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de Mr.  
Lapérade  
officier dans  
les troupes  
de L'isle  
Royale.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le dix de Julliet est decedé au fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge M<sup>r</sup> Jean Baptiste de La Perade escuyer Sieur de Parioux enseigne dans les troupes de l'isle Royale ayant esté blessé le neuf du present mois dans le combat donné contre les Anglois après avoir reçu les S<sup>ts</sup> sacremens de penitence et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du mesme fort par nous ptre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. B.

Aumonier.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July, died at Fort Duquesne, at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, (a man) named John Baptist Talion, unmarried, an inhabitant of the Thousand Islands, parish of St. Louis, having been wounded the same day in the battle fought with the English. He received the sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort the tenth of the present (month), and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of John  
Baptist  
Talion,  
inhabitant  
of the  
Thousand  
Islands,  
parish of  
St. Louis.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, and the same day as above, Mr. Dericherville, Esquire, Sieur de Carqueville, Lieutenant in the forces of the detachment of the marine, after having the same day confessed, who was aged about thirty-three years. His remains were interred on the twelfth of the before-mentioned month, in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed : Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R., Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Mr. Carque-  
ville,  
Lieutenant  
in the  
forces of  
the detach-  
ment of the  
marine.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the tenth of July, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Mr. John Baptist La Pérade, Esquire, Sieur de Parieux, Ensign in the troops of the Isle Royale,<sup>31</sup> having been wounded on the ninth of the present month in the battle fought with the English, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Mr. Lapér-  
ade,  
officer in  
the force of  
the Isle  
Royale.

Sepulture  
de  
Mr De  
Beaujeux  
Command-  
ant du fort  
Duquesne.

L'an mille sept cinquante cinq le neuf de Julliet a esté tué au combat donné contre les Anglois et le mesme jour que dessus, Mr LÉONARD DANIEL escuyer, Sieur de BEAUJEUX capitaine d'infenterie commandant du fort Duquesne et de L'armée, lequel estoit agé d'environ de quarente cinq ans ayant esté en confesse et fait ses devotions les mesme jour, son corps a esté inhumé le douze du mesme mois dans le cimetière du fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pre Recolet sous-signé aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Mr Sennon-  
ville cadet  
à leguillet-  
lette.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le vint sept de Julliet a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du fort Duquesne à la belle Rivière, le corps de Charle, escuyer sieure de Sennonville, Cadet a l'eguilliette: et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pre Recolet soussigné Aumonier du Roy au susdit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean Bap-  
tiste Dupuis  
garçon  
habitant  
de  
Laprairie  
de la  
Magde-  
leine.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le vint neuf de Julliet est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Rivière, Jean Baptiste Dupuis garçon habitant de la prairie de La Magdeleine ayant esté blessé le neuf du susdit mois dans le combat donné contre les Anglois lequel a reçu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence le viatique et l'extrem onction, son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du mesme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit fort en foy de quoy avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the ninth of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, and the same day as above, Mr. Liénard Daniel, Esquire, Sieur de Beaujeu,<sup>32</sup> Captain of Infantry, Commander of Fort Duquesne and of the army, who was aged about forty-five years, having been at confession and performed his devotions<sup>33</sup> the same day. His remains were interred on the twelfth of the same month, in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the above-mentioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Mr. De  
Beaujeu,  
Commander  
of Fort  
Duquesne.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the twenty-seventh of July, was interred in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, at the Beautiful River, the remains of Charles, Esquire, Sieur de Sonnonville, cadet L'Eguillette, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of  
Mr. Son-  
nonville,  
cadet  
L'Eguil-  
lette.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the twenty-ninth of July, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, John Baptist Dupuis, unmarried, an inhabitant of the prairie of the Magdelene, having been wounded on the ninth of the abovementioned month in the battle fought with the English, having received the sacraments of penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of John  
Baptist  
Dupris,  
unmarried,  
an inhabi-  
tant of the  
Prairie of  
the Magde-  
lene.

Sepulture  
de  
Mr Joseph  
Hartel  
cadet dans  
les  
troupes.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le trente de Julliet est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere Mr Joseph Hartel escuyer sieur de S<sup>te</sup> Theresse cadet dans les troupes de la marine agé de vint deux ans ou environ apres avoir regu les sacrements de penitence, viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimitière du susdit fort par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy aux forts de la presqu'ille et de La riviere aux bœufs et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires et lagrement du pere Denys Baron Aumonier du Roy au susdit fort Duquesne lequel a signé avec nous

f. LUC COLLET P. R.

aumonier de la presqu'île et Riviere aux bœufs.

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier du fort Duquesne.

Bap. de  
Jean Daniel  
Norment.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le dix huit de Septembre a esté baptisé avec les ceremonies ordinaires de Nostre Mère la S<sup>te</sup> Eglise Jean Daniel Norment né du mesme jour fils de Jean Gaspar Normeut et de Marie Joseph Chanier ses père et mère en legitime mariage le parain a esté Monsieur John Daniel escuyer sieur Dumas capitaine dynfenterie commendant en chef des forts de la presquille, de la riviere aux bœufs et de celui de Duquesne a la belle riviere la maraine a esté thérèse norment Laquelle a déclaré ne savoir signer, le parain seul a signé avec nous.

DUMAS.

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the thirtieth of July, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Mr. Joseph Hartel, Esquire, Sieur de St. Teresa, a cadet in the forces of the marine, aged twenty-two years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the forts of Presqu'Isle and French creek, and that with the customary ceremonies and with the consent of Father Denys Baron, chaplain of the King at the abovementioned Fort Duquesne, who has signed with us.

Interment  
of Joseph  
Hartel,  
cadet in  
the forces.

FR. LUKE COLLET, P. R., <sup>35</sup>

Chaplain of Presqu'Isle and French creek.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,

Chaplain of Fort Duquesne.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the eighteenth of September was baptized with the customary ceremonies of our Holy Mother the Catholic Church, John Daniel Norment,<sup>36</sup> born the same day, the son of John Gasper Norment and of Mary Joseph Chainier, his father and mother being united in lawful wedlock. His god-father was Monsieur John Daniel, Esquire, Sieur Dumas, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of the forts of Presqu'Isle, French creek, and Duquesne at the Beautiful River, his god-mother was Teresa Norment, who saying that she could not sign her name, the god-father alone signed with us.

Baptism  
of John  
Daniel  
Norment.

DUMAS.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,

Chaplain.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean  
Daniel  
Norment.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante cinq le vint quatre septembre est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge, à la belle Riviere Jean Daniel norment fils de Gaspar Norment et de Marie Joseph Chainier, son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du mesme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet soussigné Aumonier du Roy au dit fort en foy de quoy nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, on the twenty-fourth of September, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, John Daniel Norment, the son of Gasper Norment and of Mary Joseph Chainier. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of John  
Daniel  
Norment.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.



**L**E present Registre contenant huit feuiets blancs non compris le présent a esté cotté et paraphé par nous capitaine d'ynfenterie commandant en chef du fort Duquesne et ses dependances lequel servira a enregistrer les baptemes, mariages et sepultures qui se seront au dit fort Duquesne à la belle Riviere sous le titre de l'Assomption de la très S<sup>te</sup> Vierge et cela pendant la presente année mille sept cent cinquante six Lequel Registre a esté remis au père Denys Baron, pte Recolet aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne fait au dit fort le vint deux Avril mille sept cent cinquante six.

DUMAS.

Sepulture de Therese Norment. L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint d'avril est decédé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge Therèse Norment,agée de quatorize ans, après avoir receu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le Cimitière du susdit fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne en foy de quoy avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture de Coroco sauvage Outahais de Michel Makina. L'an mille sept cinquante six le vint sept d'avril est decédé au fort Duquesne le nommé Coroco Sauvage Outahais de la mission de Michelmakina le corps duquel a été inhumé dans le cimitière du mesme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne en foy de quoy, nous avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

THE present register, containing eight blank leaves, not including this one, has been arranged and signed by us, Captain of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of Fort Duquesne and its dependencies, which will serve for the registration of the baptisms, marriages and interments, which will take place at the said Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River, under the title of the Assumption of the Most Blessed Virgin, and that during the present year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, which register has been entrusted to Father Denys Baron, Recollect priest, the chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne. Made at the said fort the twenty-second of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

DUMAS.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twentieth of April, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Teresa Norment, aged fourteen years, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. Her body was interred in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, chaplain of the King at the said Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Teresa  
Norment.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-seventh of April, died at Fort Duquesne, an Ottawa Indian named Coroco, from the mission of Michilmackinac,<sup>37</sup> whose remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Coroco,  
an Ottawa  
Indian of  
Michili-  
mackinac.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.



Bapt. de  
helaine  
Candon  
irlandoise  
née  
parmi les  
Chaouoi-  
nons.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le quinze de May a este baptisée par nous pretre Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere et cela avec les ceremonies de la S<sup>te</sup> Eglise helaine Candon agée de deux mois, fille de Jean Candon et de fara Choisy, ses père et mère en legitime mariage tous deux irlandois de nation et catholiques de Religion, lesquels ont été pris par les Chaouoinons en venant ici se joindre aux catholiques le parain a este Monsieur jean bap Gerault garde des magazins du Roy au susdit fort Duquesne la maraine Marie joseph chainier femme du sieur Normient negotiant à la belle Riviere ; lesquels ont signé conjointement avec nous ainsi que le père de l'enfant.

MARIE JOSEPH MAR CHENIÉ NORMAT.

GARAUD JOHANES CONDON.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. de  
Denise  
Louise  
Angloise  
de Nation.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint huit may esté baptisé par nous presté Recolet soussigné Aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Riviere, et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires de la S<sup>te</sup> Eglise Catholique Denise Louise Angloise de nation agé de trois jours, la mère ayant été prise par les sauvages Loups et ensuite donné a M<sup>r</sup> Dumas commandant du fort Duquesne, le parain esté Monsieur Joachaim de la Noüe escuyer Sieur de Robusel enseigne en pied dans les troupes du detachment de la Marine la maraine félicite S<sup>te</sup> Marie le parain seul a signé avec nous la maraine ne le sachant.

LANOÛE.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the fifteenth of May, was baptized by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the ceremonies of the Holy Church, Ellen Candon, aged two months, the daughter of John Candon and of Sarah Choisy, the father and mother being united in lawful wedlock, both being Irish<sup>36</sup> Catholics, who were captured by the Shawanees in coming here to join the Catholics. The god-father was Monsieur John Baptist Garault, keeper of the magazines of the King in the abovementioned Fort Duquesne; the god-mother, Mary Joseph Chanier, wife of the Sieur Norment, merchant at the Beautiful River, who signed conjointly with us as also the father of the infant.

Baptism of  
Ellen Candon, of  
Irish  
parentage,  
born among  
the  
Shawanees.

MARY JOSEPH CHANIER NORMENT.

GARAUD. JOHN CANDON.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-eighth of May, was baptized by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies of the Holy Catholic Church, Dénise Louisa, of English parentage, aged three days. The mother having been taken by the Loup (Mohegan) Indians, and afterwards given up to M. Dumas commander of Fort Duquesne. Her god-father was Monsieur Joachim de la Noue, Esquire, Sieur de Robusel, ensign of foot in the troops of the detachment of the marine; the god-mother Felicitas St. Mary. The god-father alone signed with us, the god-mother not knowing how.

Baptism of  
Dénise  
Louisa,  
of English  
parentage.

LA NOUE.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.  
Chaplain.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean b.  
Masion.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le trois de Juin est decedé dans le fort Duquesne, sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge a la belle Riviere Jean b. Masion garçon habitant dans la paroisse de l'Assomption, agé de vint trois ans ou environ après avoir receu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence, d'Eucaristie et d'extrem onction et son corps a esté inhumé par nous pre Recolet soussigné Aumonier du Roy au dit fort en foy de quoy nous avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
d'Alex-  
andre pagé.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint Juin est decedé dans le fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge a la belle Riviere Alexandre Pagé, de la paroisse de Cap Santé : lequel estroit agé de vint deux ans ou environs, après avoir receu les S<sup>ts</sup> Sacremens de penitence, de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimitière du susdit fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous preste Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit fort Duquesne, en foy de quoy nous avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Joseph  
Durocher.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint huit de Juin est decedé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge á la belle Riviere Joseph Durocher, maitre charpentier pour le Roy en ce poste, natif de la paroisse de la Magdeleine en Canada lequel estroit agé de vint six ans ou environs apres avoir receu les sacremens de penitence, de viatique et d'extrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le Cimitiere du mesme fort et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pte Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit Fort Duquesne en foy de quoy nous avons signé.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the third of June, died in Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, John B. Masion, unmarried, an inhabitant of the parish of the Assumption, aged twenty-three years, or thereabout, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Eucharist, and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of John  
B. Masion.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twentieth of June, died in Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Alexander Pagé, of the parish of Cape Santé ; who was aged twenty-two years, or thereabout, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the abovementioned fort, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Alexan-  
der Pagé.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-eighth of June, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Joseph Durocher, master carpenter of the King at this post, a native of the parish of the Magdeline in Canada, who was aged twenty-six years, or thereabout, after having received the sacraments of Penance, the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, and that with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Interment  
of Joseph  
Durocher.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Bap. de  
Marie  
Louise  
Flarcey  
irlandoise.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le neuf Julliet a esté baptisé par nous preste Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste Vierge à la belle Riviere et cela avec les ceremonies de la Ste Eglise Catholique Marie Louise agée de six semaines ou environ fille de Patrice flarcey et de franchoise Langford prise par les sauvagés Chaougnon ses père et mère en legitime mariage contracté en pelsavénie en présence d'un preste Catholique, les dits père et mère estant irlandois de nation et Catholique de Religion le parain a esté Louis De Quindre escuyer sieur d'ouville la maraine felicite Ste Marie qui ont signé avec nous.

LOUIS DE QUINDRE DOUVILLE.  
FELICITE JOSEPH STE. MARIE.  
fr. DENYS BARON P. R.  
Aumonier.

Bap. de  
Marie  
Louise  
Ste. Marie.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le neuf d'aout a esté baptisée par nous pre Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste Vierge à la belle Rivière et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires Marie Louisse née du mesme jour fille de Joseph Ste Marie et de Louisse piedalu ses père et mère en legitime mariage, le parain a esté le sieur françois forgue chirurgien en ce poste La maraine felicité Ste. Marie lesquels ont signé avec nous les mesmes jour et an que dessus en foy de quoy avons signé.

F. FORGUE.  
FELICITE STE. MARIE.  
fr. DENYS BARON P. R.  
Aumonier.

Bapt. de  
Catherine  
Smith  
Angloise de  
Nation.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le dix daout je preste Recolet aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne et sous le titre de l'Assomption de la Ste. Vierge à la belle Rivière certifie avoir suppléer le mesme jour que dessus les ceremonies du baptesme a Catherine Laquel j'ay



In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the ninth of July, was baptized by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the ceremonies of the Holy Catholic Church, Mary Louisa, aged six weeks, or thereabout, the daughter of Patrick Flarey and Frances Langford, taken by the Shawanees Indians, her father and mother being united in lawful wedlock, contracted in Pennsylvania<sup>39</sup> in presence of a Catholic priest, the said father and mother being Irish Catholics. The god-father was Louis de Quindre, Esquire, Sieur D'Ouville,<sup>40</sup> the god-mother Felicitas St. Mary, who signed with us.

LOUIS DE QUINDRE D'OUVILLE.

FELICITAS JOSEPH ST. MARY.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,

Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the ninth of August, was baptized by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies, Mary Louisa, born the same day, the daughter of Joseph St. Mary and of Louisa Piedaln, her father and mother being united in lawful wedlock. The god-father was the Sieur Francis Forgue, the surgeon at this post; the god-mother Felicitas St. Mary, who signed with us the same day and year as above. In testimony whereof we have signed:<sup>41</sup>

F. FORGUE.

FELICITAS ST. MARY.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,

Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the tenth of August, I, Recollect priest, the chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, and under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River,

Baptism of  
Mary  
Louisa  
Flarey,  
of Irish  
parentage.

Baptism of  
Mary  
Louisa  
St. Mary.

Baptism of  
Catharine  
Smith, of  
English  
parentage.

baptisée estant dangereusement malade fille de Guiaulme Smith et de Cecile Bangarnoz ses pere et mere, le parain a esté Jean hainguain irlandois de nation et catholique de Religion, La maraine Barbe Conorade allemande de nation et Catholique de Religion : lesquels ont déclaré ne scavoir signé en foy de quoy j'ai signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le dix d'Aout a esté baptisée par nous pre Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge barbe agée de deux ans fille de Guiaulme Smith et de Cecile Bangarnoz ses père et mère, le parain a esté Jean Candon irlandois de nation et Catholique de religion, La maraine Barbe Conorade allemande de nation et Catholique de religion le parain seul a signé avec nous.

Bapteme de  
Barbe  
Smith  
Angloise de  
Nation.

JAN CANDON

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le quatorze d'Aout est decédé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Rivière Catherine Smith angloise de nation agée de dix huit mois ayant esté baptisée le douze du présent son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du même fort par nous pte Recolet soussigné aumonier du Roy au dit fort et cela avec ceremonies ordinaires en foy de quoy nous avons signé

Sepulture  
de  
Catherine  
Smith  
Angloise de  
nation.

Fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

certify that I supplied, the same day as above, the ceremonies of the baptism of Catharine whom I had baptized during a dangerous sickness, the daughter of William Smith and Cecilia Bangarnoz, her father and mother. The god-father was John Hannigan,<sup>42</sup> an Irishman and a Catholic; the god-mother Barbara Conrad, a German and a Catholic, who declared they could not sign. In testimony whereof I have signed:<sup>43</sup>

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the tenth of August, was baptized by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Barbara, aged two years, the daughter of William Smith and Cecilia Bangarnoz, her father and mother. The god-father was John Candou, an Irishman and a Catholic; the god-mother Barbara Conrad, a German and a Catholic. The god-father alone signed with us.

Baptism of  
Barbara  
Smith, of  
English<sup>44</sup>  
parentage.

JOHN CANDON.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the fourteenth of August, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Catharine Smith, of English parentage, aged eighteen months, having been baptized the twelfth of the present (month). Her remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the said fort, and that with the customary ceremonies. In testimony whereof we have signed:

Interment  
of Catharine  
Smith,  
of English  
parentage.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Bapt. de  
Jean  
Turner  
Anglois de  
Nation.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le dix huit d'Aout a esté baptisé avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous pte Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge Jean anglois de nation agé de deux ans et demie fils de Jean Turner, Anglois de nation et de Marie Neuton Angloise de nation Le pere et mere en legitime mariage, le parain a esté Jean hanguain irlandois de nation et Catholique de Religion, la maraine Sara foisse irlandaise de nation et Catholique de Religion lesquels ont déclaré ne savoir signé en foy de quoy nous avons signé

Fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
d'un  
sauvage  
huron de la  
mission du  
detroit.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint d'Aout a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la Belle Rivière le corps d'un Sauvage huron de la mission du detroit et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires lequel huron estoit agé de dix huit ans environ en foy de quoy nous avons signé nous pte Recolet Aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de  
Jean Bap-  
tiste Matthe  
de la  
paroisse du  
Cap  
Santé ditte  
la Ste  
famille.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le sixiesme de Septembre s' esté noyé dans le belle Rivière le nommé Jean baptiste Matthe de la paroisse du Cap Sante ditte la S<sup>te</sup> famille lequel estoit agé de vint ans ou environ son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetiere du fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge a la belle Riviere, et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet sous signé Aumonier du Roy au susdit fort Duquesne en foy de quoy nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the eighteenth of August, was baptized with the customary ceremonies by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, John,<sup>45</sup> of English parentage, aged two and a half years, son of John Turner, an Englishman, and Mary Neuton (Newton?), an Englishwoman, the father and mother being united in lawful wedlock. The god-father was John Hannigan, an Irishman and a Catholic, the god-mother Sarah Foissy, an Irishwoman and a Catholic, who declared they could not sign. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Baptism of  
John  
Turner, of  
English  
parentage.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-eighth of August, was interred in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, the remains of a Huron Indian of the mission of Detroit,<sup>46</sup> and that with the customary ceremonies; which Huron was aged about eighteen years. In testimony whereof we have signed, we, Recollect priest, chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of a Huron,  
Mission of  
Detroit.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the sixth of September, was drowned in the Beautiful River (a man) named John Baptist Matthe, of the parish of Cape Santé, called the Holy Family, who was aged twenty years, or thereabout. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the abovementioned Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of John  
Baptist  
Matthe, of  
the parish  
Cape Santé,  
called the  
Holy  
Family.



Sepulture  
de  
Thomas  
jiroux de la  
paroisse de  
St. Thomas.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le cinquième de Décembre est decédé au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge à la belle Rivière le nommé Thomas jiroux agé de vint et un an ou environ après avoir receu les saints sacremens de penitence et dextrem onction son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimitière des picostés et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires par nous ptre Recolet sous signé Aumonier du Roy au susdit fort duquesne en foy de quoy nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. du  
vieux  
Christi-  
guay grand  
chef Iro-  
quois.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le dix sept decembre a esté baptisée avec les cérémonies ordinaires de la S<sup>te</sup> Eglise Romaine nostre Mère Jean baptiste Chistiguay grand chef Iroquois agé de quatre vint quinze ans ou environ lequel estant dangereusement malade a demandé ardemment le St. baptesme lequel luy a esté administré le mesme jour que dessus par nous pre Recolet sous signé Aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne le parain a esté le Sieur Chavaudray interpret des Iroquois lequel a signé avec nous

JH. CHAUAUDRAYE.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. de  
Louis An-  
glois de  
nation  
duquel on  
ignore le  
nom  
du père  
et de la  
mère.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint cinq Decembre a esté baptisé sous condition par nous pre Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge a la belle Rivière Louis Anglois de nation agé de dix huit mois ou environ, duquel on ignore le nom du père et de sa mere lequel est en la puissance des Sauvages Loups, et qui estant dangereusement malade je sous signé pte Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au susdit fort certifie luy avoir administré le Sacrement de baptesme et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires de notre mère de S<sup>te</sup> Eglise, le parain a esté Monsieur Mutigny

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the fifth of December, died at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, (a man) named Thomas Jironx, aged twenty-one years, or thereabout, after having received the holy sacraments of Penance, and Extreme Unction. His remains were interred in the smallpox<sup>47</sup> cemetery, and that with the customary ceremonies, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King, at the abovementioned Fort Duquesne. In testimony whereof we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

Interment  
of Thomas  
Jiroux, of  
the parish  
of St.  
Thomas.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the seventeenth of December, was baptized with the customary ceremonies of our Holy Mother the Roman Catholic Church, John Baptist Christiguay,<sup>48</sup> Great Chief (of the) Iroquois, aged ninety-five years, or thereabout, who being dangerously sick, earnestly desired Holy Baptism, which was administered the same day as above, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne. The god-father was the Sienr Chavaudray, interpreter of the Iroquois, who signed with us.

JH. CHAUAUDRAYE.  
Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.<sup>49</sup>

Baptism of  
the aged  
Christi-  
guay,  
Great Chief  
of the  
Iroquois,

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-fifth of December, was baptized conditionally, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River, Louis, of English parentage, aged eighteen months, or thereabout, the name of whose father and mother was unknown, whose father is a prisoner among the Loup (Mohegan) Indians, and who being dangerously sick, I, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at the abovementioned fort, certify to have administered to him the sacrament of Baptism, and that with the customary ceremonies of our

Baptism of  
Louis, of  
English  
parentage,  
the name  
of whose  
father and  
mother is  
unknown.

*Register of*

escuyer sieur de Variant enseigne en pied dans les troupes du detachment de la marine la maraine Marie Joseph saldé femme du sieur Roquette sergent dans les troupes lesquels parain et maraine ont signé avec nous

MARIE JOSETE SADE.

MUTIGNY DE VASSORY.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. de  
françoise  
Angloise de  
Nation le  
nom du  
père et de la  
mère de la-  
quelle on  
ignore.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint cinq decembre a esté baptisé sous condition par nous pre Recolet, sous signé aumonier du Roy au fort Duquesne sous le titre de l'Assomption de la S<sup>te</sup> Vierge françoise angloise de nation agée de quinze mois ou environ de laquelle on ignore le nom du père et de la mère qui étant en la puissance des sauvages Loups et endanger de mort je sous signé aumonier du Roy au susdit fort Duquesne certifie luy avoir administré le sacrement de Baptisme et cela avec les ceremonies ordinaires le parain a esté le Sieur Charles fleure d'épé, La maraine françoise Langfort irlandaise de nation et catholique de Religion, lesquels ont signé avec nous

FRANCOISE LANFORD.

IGNACE CHARLIE FLEUR D'EPE.

fr. DENYS BARON P. R.,

Aumonier.

Bapt. de  
françois  
Marie  
Anglois  
de  
Nation,  
dont on  
ignore le  
nom du  
père et de  
la mère.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le vint sept decembre a esté baptisé sous condition et avec les ceremonies ordinaires, françois Marie, anglois de nation agé de trois ou environ dont on ignore le nom du père et de la mère qui est en la puissance de Monsieur de Lignery, commandant du fort Duquesne le parain a esté Monsieur Louis, Escuyer, Sieur Dubuisson lieutenant dans les troupes du detache-

Holy Mother the Church. The god-father was Monsieur Mutigny, Esquire, Sieur de Variant, ensign in the infantry of the detachment of the marine; the god-mother Mary Joseph Saldé, wife of Sieur Roquette, Sergeant in the forces, whose god-father and god-mother signed with us.

MARY JOSEPH SALDÉ.

MUTIGNY DE VASSORY.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-fifth of December, was baptized conditionally, by us, Recollect priest, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Frances, of English parentage, aged fifteen months, or thereabout, the name of whose father and mother is unknown, who being prisoners among the Loup (Mohegan) Indians and in danger of death, I, the undersigned chaplain of the King at Fort Duquesne, certify to have administered to her the sacrament of Baptism, and that with the customary ceremonies. The god-father was Charles Fleur d' Epe, the god-mother Frances Langford, an Irishwoman and a Catholic, who have signed with us.

Baptism of  
Frances, of  
English  
parentage,  
the name  
of whose  
father and  
mother is  
unknown.

FRANCES LANGFORD.

IGNATIUS CHARLES FLEUR D' EPE.

FR. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, on the twenty-seventh of December, was baptized conditionally and with the customary ceremonies, Frances Mary, of English parentage, aged three,<sup>50</sup> or thereabout, the name of whose father and mother is unknown, and who is in the custody of Monsieur de Lignery, commander of Fort Duquesne. The god-father was Monsieur Louis, Esquire, Sieur Dubuisson, lieutenant in the forces of the

Baptism of  
Frances  
Mary, of  
English  
parentage,  
the name  
of whose  
father and  
mother is  
unknown.

ment de la marine, la maraine Suzanne Magdeleine Manseau lesquels ont signé avec nous

DUBUISSON.

SEZANE MADELENE MASSO.

Fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.

Bap. de  
Denys  
Sauvage  
Outaouais.

L'AN mille sept cent cinquante six le deux d'octobre a esté baptisé Denys sauvage Outaouois age de douze ans ou environ lequel estant dangereusement malade a demande le St. Baptesme que nous nous pre Recolet sous signé avons administré ainsi nous avons signé

fr. DENYS BARON p. R.

Aumonier.

Sepulture  
de Denys  
Sauvages  
Outaouais.

L'an mille sept cent cinquante six le dix octobre est decédé auprès du fort Duquesne Denys sauvage Outaouois agé de douze ans ou environ ayant esté baptisé le deux du present mois son corps a esté inhumé dans le cimetière du susdit fort duquesne et cela pour nous pre Recolet sous signé aumonier du Roy au dit fort ainsi nous avons signé

Fr. DENYS BARON P. R.

Aumonier.





detachment of the marine, the god-mother Susan Magde-  
lene Manseau, who have signed with us.

DUBUISSON.

SUSAN MAGDELENE MANSEAU.

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six,  
on the second of October, was baptized, Denys, an Ottawa Baptism of  
Denys, an  
Ottawa  
Indian.  
Indian, aged twelve years, or thereabout, who being dan-  
gerously sick, desired Holy Baptism, which we, Recollect  
priest, the undersigned, have administered to him. Thus  
we have signed :<sup>5</sup> 1

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six,  
on the tenth of October, died in Fort Duquesne, Denys, Interment  
of Dennis  
an Ottawa  
Indian.  
an Ottawa Indian, aged twelve years, or thereabout, having  
been baptized on the second of the present month. His  
remains were interred in the cemetery of the abovemention-  
ed Fort Duquesne, and that by us, Recollect priest, the un-  
dersigned chaplain of the King, at the said fort. Thus  
we have signed :

Fr. DENYS BARON, P. R.,  
Chaplain.



## Certificat.

**N**OUS sous signé Protonotaire de la Cour Supérieure pour le Bas Canada, dans le district de Montréal, certifions que les cinquante sept Extraits ci dessus, et des autres parts ecrets, sont en tout conformes aux originaux qui se trouvent dans les Registres des Actes de Baptêmes, Mariages et Sepultures faits au Fort Duquesne pendant les années mil sept cent cinquante trois, mil sept cent cinquante quatre, mil sept cent cinquante cinq et mil sept cent cinquante six; les dits Registres déposés dans les archives de la dite Cour, dont nous sommes dépositaires.

Montreal le dixieme jour de Mars mil huit cent cinquante huit.

MONK COFFIN & PAPINEAU,

[L. S.]

P. S. C.



*Certificate.*<sup>52</sup>

**WE**, the undersigned notaries of the Supreme Court of Lower Canada for the District of Montreal, certify that the fifty-seven extracts written above, and in other places, are in perfect conformity with the originals which are to be found in the Registers of the Acts of Baptisms, Marriages and Interments made at Fort Duquesne during the years one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six. The said Registers are preserved in the archives of the said Court whereof we are the custodians.

Montreal, the 10th of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU.

[L. s.]

S. P. C.



## NOTES.

1. Although the *Register* professes to be of Fort Duquesne only, it contains a number of entries, in the beginning, from the other posts occupied by the French in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, before they took possession of the spot upon which Fort Duquesne stood.

2. This series of Mr. Shea's publications takes its name from the celebrated French printer, Sebastian Cramoisy, who, born in 1585, became, in 1640, the first director of the royal printing office of the Louvre. The Cramoisy edition of Mr. Shea comprises twenty-four volumes, issued between the years 1857 and 1868. John Gilmary Shea was born in New York city, July 22, 1824. The greater part of his life has been devoted to literary pursuits, and more especially to American Catholic history, in the knowledge of which he has no equal, and probably never will have. His collection of works bearing on that subject is very large, including many books and pamphlets, the existence of which is not known to the ordinary student of our history. His home is in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

3. This preface forms no part of the *Register*, but was written by Mr. Shea.

4. See notice of his interment further on. I have retained the title "Sieur," not finding its exact equivalent in our language. It is sometimes translated "Sire," but whatever may have been the derivation or the original meaning of that term, its present signification forbids such a use of it.

5. The government of New France was at this time in charge of the department of the marine.

6. There are no entries of marriages in the *Register* as we have it.

7. See above pp. 9-12; notes 7 and 8.

8. See notice of his interment further on. The phrase "parafé et signé," literally means "flourished and signed," but the idea intended to be conveyed is that Marin signed the document himself personally, and that his name was not affixed to it by another person, as is sometimes done by clerks in business houses.

9. From this expression it appears that while the original registers were kept at the different posts, authenticated copies of them were sent in parts from time to time to the seat of government to be deposited in the archives for preservation.

10. Another evidence that we have but a part of the register constantly kept. Although the French word *presqu' isle* simply means a peninsula, it is here used as a proper name. For an account of the fort built here, see above, p. 21. There was a priest stationed at the fort here, as the Indian spy, Thomas Bull, informs us, as late as March, 1759; but the name of the missionary is not given.—*History of Erie County*, p. 43.

11. I have not been able to learn anything whatever of this priest.

12. These Recollects are a branch of the First Order of St. Francis. St. Francis of Assisium was born in Umbria, Italy, in 1182; established the Franciscan Order August 16, 1209; and died October 4, 1226. The reformed branch of the Order, known as the Recollects from their living at first in hermitages, was inaugurated by Father John of Gaudaloupe in Spain in the year 1500. The Recollects were introduced into New France by Samuel Champlain in 1615; and the first Mass celebrated in Canada was by one of them, Father Joseph le Caron, at Rivière des Prairies, June 24, of that year.—*Shea's Charlevoix*, vol. II. p. 25. But owing to the change of feeling in the French court, and the temper of some of the Governors General, they did not retain uninterrupted possession of the missionary field from that early day until the time of which we are now speaking. A member of the Augustinian Order, well versed in our history, writes me that, although all writers on American Catholic history seem to take it for granted that the term "Recollect" is used to designate only a member of the Franciscan Order, that opinion is erroneous; and he cites a letter in his possession in which a certain Father H. de la Motte, chaplain of the French forces, writes, under date of May 19, 1779, to "his dear children, the Passamaquoddy Indians, near Machias, Maine," and signs himself "Motte R. Aug. pr<sup>te</sup>," i. e., "Recollect Augustinian preste," as I make it, adds the priest. He continues: "In the Spanish works, from which I might give numerous quotations, writers commonly put down our *Barefooted* branch as *Recolletos* simply. So that . . . the term is by no means singular to the Order of St. Francis alone, but is used of other Barefooted Orders. . . . Since about 1660 our Fathers attended, as is probable, though not wholly certain, the Spanish forces who were making a 'raid' along the lakes in New York State; and, since it is certain that the first North American Indian to become a priest was an Iroquois, and embraced the O. S. A. (Order of St. Augustine) in Madrid, Spain, I think I am warranted in calling your notice to an error historians are likely to fall into, in taking for granted that *Recollect* or *Recolletos* means, without further proof, a Franciscan." In the translation of the *Register* in the *Daily Gazette*, to which reference has been made, the expression "Preste Recollect," is rendered "Franciscan priest," which is erroneous, as those know who are familiar with the distinctive titles of the various branches of the Order.

13. The name of Monsieur Dumas is frequently met with in the history of the French operations on the head-waters of the Ohio. Besides the notices of him given above, (pp. 28, 29) we have the following additional points in his career: He appears to have assumed command of the French forces at the battle of the Monongahela, on the death of Beaujeu. He was appointed to succeed Contrecoeur in the command of the army on the Beautiful River, and his first care, as Mr. Parkman tells us, was to set on the western tribes to attack the border settlers. His success was triumphant. Yet evidences are not wanting of his humanity, as the same writer proves. He boasts, in the style of the officers in New France at that time, of his zeal in the cause of the king, his master; for which zeal and boasting he afterwards received the Cross of the Order of St. Louis. His account of the destruction of Kittanning is strange enough. He says that Attigné was attacked by "Le Général Wachinton," with three or four hundred men on horseback; that the Indians gave way; but that five or six Frenchmen who were in the town held the English in check till the fugitives rallied, when Washington and his men took to flight, &c.—*Montcalm & Wolf*, Parkman, vol. I. pp. 426, 427.



14. A special interest attaches to the name of this missionary as being the first priest or minister of any religious denomination to perform a public act of religious worship on the spot where the city of Pittsburg now stands. His name was Charles Baron, and he was most probably born in France. On entering the Recollect branch of the Order of St. Francis, he took, according to the custom of religious orders, another name, selecting that of Denys. He was ordained September 23, 1741; served on several missions in Canada; among which were St. Maurice, in 1744, and Isle au Coudres, and Eboulements, in 1750; was then appointed chaplain of the detachment detailed for the defense of western Pennsylvania; was transferred to Fort St. Frederic at Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, some time after December, 1756; and died there November 6, 1758, a few days before the abandonment of Fort Duquesne. Here, again, the *Gazette* translation is erroneous in remarking that "P. R." appended to the name of the chaplain "stands for or signifies Priest of the Recollect, or Monk of the Order of St. Francis, *i. e.* Franciscan." It means "Recollect Priest."

15. I have translated the term "Rivière au Bœuf" by "French Creek," the name by which that stream is now universally known.

16. Of the designation *La Franchise*, and Bientourné, to be met further on, Mr. Shea writes me: "It is the name by which a man generally goes, and which frequently in a second generation becomes a family name. The custom arose from the large Canadian families, and the occurrence of the same name in one locality. . . . It ought, therefore, to be retained in French. . . . The old *Registers* are often the readiest way of tracing many Canadians to their original family. A Mr. Bientourné or Mr. La Franchise finds here about the time the new name was adopted and what the original family name was."

17. We may, perhaps, infer from this expression that he was not only chaplain of the fort, but also superior of the missionaries in all the posts in the western part of our State.

18. This chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, stood, as Washington informs us in his *Journal*, inside the fort. As this is the first mention of it, it would appear not to have been dedicated to divine service until shortly before this date. "The fort at French Creek" was Le Bœuf, but I give a literal translation of the original.

19. From the deposition of Stephen Coffen—for some time a prisoner with the French—which, with the *Register*, furnishes all that I have been able to learn of this Commander, he would appear to have been of a choleric and peevish disposition, and very unpopular among the officers and men under his command; a disposition that may be due in part to ill health and in part to want of complete success in the expedition he had undertaken. So unfriendly were the subordinate officers to him that when the Chevalier Le Crake arrived from Canada bringing a cross of St. Louis for him, they would not permit him to accept it until the governor should be made acquainted with his conduct.—*Annals of the West*, p. 104. He was succeeded by Le Gardeur de St. Pierre.—*History of Erie County*, p. 37.

20. The only one of these officers mentioned in the histories within my reach is La Force. He was taken prisoner with others in the skirmish near the Great Meadows, where Jumonville was killed, in May, 1754. "Being," as Washington

says, "a bold, enterprising man, and a person of great subtlety and cunning," he was detained and sent to the Governor of Virginia. About two years later he succeeded in escaping from prison, and great fears were felt by the settlers on the frontier, owing to his influence with the Indians; but he was afterward retaken and brought to Williamsburg, where he was cast into a dungeon and put in heavy irons. He was afterward released and returned to Canada. At the time of the fall of Fort Niagara he was cruising on Lake Ontario and thus escaped.—*Writings of George Washington*, vol. II. pp. 33 and 178. *The Olden Time*, vol. I. p. 370, *et seq.*

21. With this ends the entries from the posts in the northwestern part of our State; all those that follow are from Fort Duquesne.

22. The expression so frequently met with in the *Register*, "Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River," may not be as clear to the mind of the general reader as it is to the Catholic. From an early day it has been the custom in Catholic countries, or those formerly regarded as such, to select a patron saint, not only for a whole country but also for cities and localities. The above expression, in the light of this custom, means that the spot occupied by the French here, and the chapel, as the religious centre of it, were placed, by the piety of the people, under the special protection and patronage of her whom, in the words of her own sublime prophecy, "all generations shall call blessed." (St. Luke, 2: 48.) The Blessed Virgin under this title was the Patroness of the French nation under the old *regime*, and this being an important place should, in their opinion, be honored with the same title. It would be interesting to know where, precisely, the chapel of Fort Duquesne stood, but we have not at present, and cannot expect ever to have the means of determining this point. The plan of the fort, as drawn by Captain Robert Stobo, in the summer of 1754, which is the basis of all the other plans of it, shows no room or building designated as the chapel; but some of the buildings were said to contain several apartments, one of which was no doubt used for a chapel, as was the case at Louisbourg.—*Montcalm and Wolf*, vol. II. pp. 54 and 57; and *Memoirs of Capt. Robt. Stobo*. The importance which the French attached to the chapel, their demand for daily religious service, and their custom in other places, prove beyond a doubt that they had a chapel and that it stood within the fort; hence its location can readily be determined within a few feet. It may be remarked that the title underwent several changes. At first it was "Fort Duquesne at the Beautiful River," then "Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin;" next, "Fort Duquesne under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River." Sometimes it is "The Most Blessed Virgin." What title could be more truly poetic or beautiful than this! But there is a singular circumstance connected with it, which is worthy of note. I shall give it in the words of Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, first Bishop of Pittsburg, whose remarks refer to the diocesan synod of June, 1844, ninety years after the selection of a patron by Father Baron. Speaking of the chapel he says: "It is presumed it was dedicated under this title on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin after their (the French soldiers') first arrival, as it is only after that day that it is designated by that name in the *Register*. It would appear that this dedication was accepted by the Blessed Virgin, as at the first synod of the new Diocese of Pittsburg, the new diocese was placed under the protection of the Holy Virgin under the title of the

Assumption, though no one was aware at that time of the previous dedication under the same title."—*Diocesan Register*. Some years after the organization of the congregation of St. Mary of Mercy, which embraces that portion of the city once occupied by Fort Duquesne, and of which I have been pastor for eleven years, I had erected a memorial altar to commemorate that which stood in Fort Duquesne, which was dedicated under the same title September 24, 1878.

23. The precise location of this cemetery cannot now be determined, nor will it ever be, from the fact that much of the Point has been filled from eight to twelve feet above its level at the time of the French. When excavations were being made for a certain manufactory close in the Point, a few years ago, the workmen unearthed two skeletons, one that of a white man, the other that of an Indian, as could be known from the formation of the skull. The white man had been interred in a coffin, the other without it.

24. This expression would seem to include both Fort le Bœuf and Fort Machault; if not, there is no reference to the latter stronghold in the *Register*, which appears highly improbable.

25. This is doubtless a mistake in the copyist for "marriages." I am informed by Mr. Shea that, owing to a few blunders by the copyist, "the *Register*, as printed, is not absolutely to be depended on for the correctness of every word." But it is my duty to give it as I find it.

26. See above p. 15, note 18. Also *Pennsylvania Magazine of Hist. and Biog.*, 1884, p. 128.

27. The *Gazette*, omitting monotonous repetitions, gives this curious translation of the present entry: "Baptized, Nov. 3, 1754—Denise Sauvagesse Louve, aged twelve years, in compliance with *his* ardent desire." The *Gazette* invariably translates "Souvage," "Savage," or "Wild" instead of "Indian." The opinion of some writers that the Loups (the French name for wolves), were a branch of the Delawares, called by the English Munseys, appears to be incorrect, as the following goes to show. The Loups are called Agotsagonen by the Iroquois. "These," says Mr. Shea, "were the Mohegans. The term Agotsagonen was applied to other tribes of the Algonquin family. Attempts have been made to construct a supposed great Delaware confederacy, reaching from the Hudson to the Potomac, but this story is quite recent, and its growth is curious. The petty tribe of Delawares, with whom the Dutch seem to have had no extended relations, were enemies of the Minquas. By confounding the Minquas who lived on the lower Susquehanna, with the Mohawks, the Delawares were made to extend to the river of the latter tribe."—Father Joques' *New Netherlands*, notes, pp. 49, 50.

28. It is difficult to understand why in this place only the expression "first chaplain" should have been used. We have no evidence that there were any other priests at the fort, for only the name of Father Baron appears on the *Register*, except in one place where we meet with that of Rev. Luke Collet; but he was no more than a visitor, for he officiates with permission and signs himself, "Chaplain of Presqu' Isle and French Creek."

28. *bis*. Mr. Shea surmises that this place may have been Pickawillaney, as the English called it, or Pique Town, on the Miami river, which became in the middle of



the last century, one of the greatest Indian towns of the west, the centre of English trade and influence, and a capital object of French jealousy.—*Montcalm & Wolf*, Parkman, vol. I., p. 52. I am, however, led to believe that it is the French rendering of the Indian name of some village in North Carolina, of which colony both parents were said to be natives. Its location must forever remain a matter of conjecture. There is, indeed, a village in Ohio named Newville, but it is a considerable distance from Piqua, which would seem to be the former Pique Town.

29. This was the first of the victims of the battle of the Monongahela, or Braddock's Defeat, which took place near the east bank of the Monongahela river, ten miles from its junction with the Allegheny, on the afternoon of July 9th, 1755, and continued about three hours. Of the ill-fated commander of the English, his biographer says: "When or where Edward Braddock was born, there is no means of ascertaining. . . . As may be judged from the date of his first commission, he must have been born toward the close of the seventeenth century. On the 11th of October, 1710, he entered the army with the rank of Ensign in the grenadier company of the Coldstream Guards, and on the 1st of August, 1716, was appointed a Lieutenant." He rose from one grade to another till he was rewarded for his bravery at the battle of Fontenoy, fought May 11th, 1745, by being appointed First Major of his regiment. Other promotions awaited him, till on the 21st of December, 1754, he sailed for America as Commander-in-Chief of all the troops that were to operate against the French. He was wounded at the battle of the Monongahela, and died near the Great Meadows on the 13th, where his remains still repose.—*History of Braddock's Expedition*. In the difference of opinion regarding the person who inflicted the fatal wound, I hold that it was Thomas Fausett, one of the colonial soldiers. As to his character, Horace Walpole sums it up in these words: "Desperate in his fortune, brutal in his behavior, obstinate in his sentiments, he was still intrepid and capable." Mr. Parkman, in *Montcalm & Wolf*, vol. I. pp. 191 and 220, calls him "the gallant bulldog;" and says in another place, (*The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. I. p. 105,) "To Braddock was assigned the chief command of all the British forces in America; and a person worse fitted for the office could scarcely have been found. His experience had been ample, and none could doubt his courage; but he was profligate, arrogant, perverse, and a bigot to military rules."—See also *Writings of George Washington*, Sparks, vol. II. pp. 77, 86, *et seq.*; and *Captivity of Col. James Smith*, pp. 11, 12.

30. This is the only interment known to have taken place at the time on the field of battle. The rout of the English was so complete that every one thought only of saving his own life. The bones of the English were not interred till after the fall of Fort Duquesne, more than three years later.—*The Olden Time*, vol. I., pp. 186–188. Dr. Doddridge says, quaintly enough, "It is said that for some time after Braddock's defeat, the bears having feasted on the slain, thought that they had a right to kill and eat every human being with whom they met."—*Settlements and Indian Wars*, &c., p. 64, note.

31. Cape Breton Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the site of the famous stronghold of Louisbourg.

32. "Daniel Hyacinth Mary Liénard de Beaujeu, who so bravely attacked with a petty force the finest army ever sent from England to operate against the French,

was descended from a family from Dauphiné, which has left its name to the Beaujolois, one of the divisions of that ancient province. The family figures in French history of the eleventh century. In 1210 Guichard, Sire de Beaujeu, was sent by Philip Augustus as his ambassador to the Sovereign Pontiff Innocent III. Humbert V., Sire de Beaujeu, was Constable of France, and attended the coronation of Baudouin II. as Emperor of Constantinople. Another of the name fought under St. Louis in Egypt. William de Beaujeu was Grand-master of the Templars in 1288, and was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1290. They figure in later times in the annals of the brave. The Seigneur de Beaujeu, an officer of great experience and ability, fell at the siege of Montbart in 1590; another at Fontarabia in 1638; Paul Anthony Quiquenan de Beaujeu is famous for his imprisonment at Constantinople and his daring escape in the seventeenth century. One of this brave race commanded the man-of-war sent out as part of the expedition of René Chevalier de la Salle, to operate against the rich mining country of Mexico, by way of Texas, and is now receiving tardy justice from false and groundless charges." The hero of the battle of the Monongahela was the second son of Louis Liénard de Beaujeu and Dénise Thérèse Migeon de Branssac, who was a widow when she married Beaujeu. "He was born at Montreal, August 19, 1711, and at an early age entered the service in which his father held a commission. He rose rapidly, showing that his ability was recognized, and in 1718 we find him a captain in the detachment of the marine which constituted the French troops in Canada . . . He was next, it is said, commandant at Detroit." He was soon after in command at Niagara; and as a reward for his bravery he, about this time, received the Cross of St. Louis. In 1755 he was sent to Fort Duquesne with men and supplies, and was appointed to the command. Here it was he was to crown the great achievements of his life with one still greater. "At daybreak on the 9th of July, the French officers and soldiers gathered in the little 'chapel of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River,' as that in the fort was styled. The commandant knelt in confession before the grey-robed chaplain, the Recollect Father Denys Baron, and when Mass was said, received Holy Communion at his hands . . . Then the little party marched gayly out, numbering 72 regular soldiers, 146 Canadians." After much persuasion a motley band of some 600 Indians of many tribes followed, among whom was the redoubtable Pontiac. The story of the ambush and battle are well known and need not be repeated. "At the third volley from the English, de Beaujeu fell, pierced through the forehead, it is said, with a ball . . . Thus fell Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu, in the arms of victory, dying as nobly as any of his crusader ancestors on the fields of Palestine, Egypt, or Tunis; and dying more gloriously, for not even one of his gallant race ever achieved so great success, or turned a desperate cause into a triumphant defeat of so superior a force." The body was kept till the 12th when it was interred in the cemetery of the fort; but the resting place of the gallant commander will remain a mystery forever. Beaujeu did not receive, even from the French, due credit for having planned the desperate struggle in which he fell; but that he was then in command is clearly proven from this entry in the *Register*.—*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*—article by Mr. John Gilmary Shea, 1884, pp. 121-128. See above pp. 28, 29.

33. In the *Gazette* translation of this entry, the French phrase, "a esté tué" is rendered "wounded," with the foot-note appended, "The word is *tue*, killed, but no



doubt used inadvertently." This rendering is wholly gratuitous and is alike at variance with the meaning of the word in French and with the facts of history, for in all accounts of the battle it is distinctly stated that Beaujeu was killed. The difficulty with the translator seems to have been to find a reason why a man should prepare for death before he was certain that it was at hand. It is only one of the many instances in which even learned non-Catholics show it no reproach, in their opinion, for a man to be ignorant of the simplest matter relating to Catholic teaching and practice. Nothing strikes a Catholic more than this, except the complacency with which such ignorance is cherished. The study of a five-cent catechism would save many a *learned* man from appearing ridiculous in the eyes of the largest body of Christians on earth.

35. This is the only place in which the name of this priest appears. See p. 92, note 28.

36. The first white child born on the spot where the city of Pittsburg now stands; but he did not live long to enjoy the honor.

37. The Huron Indians were expelled by the Iroquois from their homes on the northeast of Lake Huron, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and after many vicissitudes part of them settled, in 1671, in Michilimackinac, at the outlet of Lake Michigan; but whether on the island in the strait, or on the point of land to the north, is disputed. The mission was dedicated to St. Ignatius, the founder of the Jesuits; and on the spot repose the ashes of the gentle Father Marquette.—Charlevoix' *New France*, vol. III. pp. 170, 171; Parkman's *La Salle*, pp. 71, 72.

38. There was at that time, as we learn from the *Journal* of the Moravian, Christian Frederick Post, who was on several occasions employed by the colonial government to use his influence with the Indians in withdrawing them from their allegiance to the French, a number of Irish Catholics among the traders and Indians. He writes in his *Journal*, under date of September 1st, 1758, an account of an interview he had with the Indians at Logstown, and a speech that he made them on the occasion, in which he said: "My brothers, I know you have been wrongly persuaded by many wicked people; for you must know there are a great many Papists in the country, in French interest, who appear like gentlemen, and have sent many runaway Irish Papist servants among you, who have put bad notions into your heads, and strengthened you against your brothers, the English." To this he annexes the memorandum: "There are a great number of Irish traders now among the Indians, who have always endeavored to spirit up the Indians against the English, which made some that I was acquainted with from their infancy, desire the chiefs to inquire of me, for they were certain I would speak the truth." The editor of *The Olden Time*, (vol. I. p. 116), from which this extract is taken, remarks in a marginal note: "The Indian traders used to buy the transported Irish and other convicts, as servants, to be employed in carrying up goods among the Indians; many of these ran away from their masters and joined the Indians." On the 5th of the same month, in another speech, Mr. Post tells the Indians: "Those wicked people that set you at variance with the English, by telling you many wicked stories, are Papists in French pay; besides there are many among us in the French service, who appear like gentlemen, and buy Irish Papist servants, and promise them great rewards to run away to you and strengthen you against the English, by making them appear as black as devils."—*Ibid.* p. 120.

39. This is, doubtless, Pennsylvania. In the MSS. from which the *Gazette* translation was made, it is written "Pels-avenie," with a note on the difficulties against which the transcriber had to contend. By Pennsylvania here is meant only that part of our State lying east of the Allegheny mountains; for all west was claimed by the French, and also by the Indians, while the southern portion was held by Virginia to be included within her charter. At that time there were Catholic missions, with a resident pastor generally, at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Conewago (now in Adams county), and Goshenhoppen (now in Montgomery county). These persons were most probably prisoners taken by the Indians in one of their numerous raids on the frontier settlements. Some of the other English and Irish Catholics mentioned in the *Register* were likely of the same class. The reader will have learned by this time that faultless orthography is not one of the cardinal virtues of the French *Register*, nor could it be where names were spelled phonetically.

40. This person must not be confounded with M. Douville, mentioned by Mr. Parkman, (*Montcalm & Wolf*, vol. I. pp. 330 and 423,) who was killed by the English in April, 1756; but whom Washington, in the passage referred to by Mr. Parkman (*Spark's Washington's Writings*, vol. II. p. 137,) calls Donville.

41. This entry is not found in the *Gazette* translation.

42. To this name the *Gazette* translation appends the remark: "HANGUAIN. John, no doubt, gave his name to the priest in his best English or French, with a considerable smack of the brogue; and Father Denys, no doubt, did his best to make it intelligible to his French readers, and thus we get this riddle which each reader can answer at his pleasure." Mr. Shea writes: "Hanguain is evidently the transcriber's error for Haugain, which any Frenchman would read Hogan." It is a matter of conjecture, but I prefer the opinion that the transcriber did not make a mistake, and that the name is Hannigan; and this opinion, I think, is supported by the ways in which the word is spelled in the *Register*, "Hainguain," and "Hanguain."

43. This, like some of the other entries found in the *Register*, is in language so peculiar, as the reader will perceive, as to render translation almost impossible. The name given as "Bangarnoz" is "Bangarmon" in the *Gazette* translation.

44. This, most probably, means no more than a colonist speaking the English language.

45. In the *Gazette* translation the following note is appended to this entry: "By the way, does not the name of the baptized child, Jean or John Turner, remind some of our old citizens of a tall, upright, active man named John Turner who used often to be seen walking our streets, and whom, it was always supposed by us boys, had once been a prisoner with the French or Indians? Was our John Turner the baptized child?" It would be difficult to answer this question. I am informed that a person of that name, who was said to be a brother-in-law of the notorious Simon Girty, lived for some time, in days long gone, on Squirrel Hill, on the east side of the Monongahela, four miles above its junction with the Allegheny.

46. La Motte Condillac was the founder of Detroit. In the year 1701 he planted the military colony, although at an earlier day some efforts had been made

to secure possession of this important pass.—*The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, Parkman, vol. I. p. 213; Charlevoix' *New France*, vol. V. pp. 136, *et seq.* The foundation of the mission, which, like that of Fort Duquesne, was under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, was contemporaneous with that of the military post.

47. With the *Gazette* I must say that the only translation I can find for this old French word, which is at all admissible in this place, is "marked with small-pox." Although this is the only mention of that disease so dreaded by the Indians, and so fatal, as all frontier history attests, it is yet possible that as a precaution a separate cemetery was set apart for those who died of it. The English, even in this precise locality, did not hesitate to use the small-pox as an auxiliary to their forces against the Indians, a few years later, as the following letter of General John Amherst to Colonel Bouquet, written in July, 1763, shows:

"Could it not be contrived to send the *small-pox* among these detestable tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them.  
(Signed) J. A."

Bouquet replies:

"I will try to inoculate the ——— with some blankets that may fall in their hands, and take care not to get the disease myself. As it is a pity to expose good men against them, I wish we could make use of the Spanish method, to hunt with English dogs. . ." Amherst rejoined: "You will do well to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets," &c. This correspondence is among the manuscripts of the British Museum, *Bouquet and Haldimand Papers*, No. 21, 634.—*The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, Parkman, vol. II. pp. 39, 40.

48. The extraordinary age of this chief, and the proximity of death perhaps impelled him to demand baptism; for the Iroquois were very slow to embrace the true faith. The name is also spelled Chistiguay.

49. The order of entries here in the *Gazette* translation differs a little from that in the *Register*.

50. Whether this "three" means days, months or years, the *Register* furnishes no means of determining. In the *Gazette* translation it is "three years"

51. No reason can be assigned for the transposition of this and the following entries, except perhaps, that they may have been copied from a separate record in the archives.

52. This certificate is not found in the published copies of the *Register*, but was sent to me by Mr. Shea.

NOTE.—The cut on the back of the title-page represents Bouquet's Redoubt, marked on the diagram, page 6. It is not, however, an exact representation of that "last remnant of British rule in Pittsburg." The redoubt, which was built in 1764, is a two-story brick house, about fifteen feet square. At a sufficient height from each floor a log was put in the wall all round, in which loop-holes for muskets were cut, which may be seen to the present day, although the earth has been filled around the building half way up the walls of the first story. The cut on page 5 represents the vicinity of Pittsburg in early times. That on page 6 is properly "the Point," and explains itself.















